

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Middle East & North Africa*

Vol V No 021

30 January 1980

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Islamic Conference Hlds Final Session, Issues Resolutions	A 1
Kuwaiti Paper on Differences [AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 28 Jan]	A 1
Iraqi Foreign Minister's Address	A 2
Text of Resolution on Afghanistan	A 3
Two More Resolutions Adopted	A 5
Agha Shahi Speech, Resolutions	A 6
More on Resolutions, Shahi Speech	A 7
Resolution on 'Pressure'	A 8
Resolution on U.S.-Iran Differences	A 9
Shahi, Chatti Press Conference	A 9
PLO Expresses Reservations [VOP]	A 11
VOP Reports 'Arafat-Gromyko Meeting in Damascus	A 11
VOP: 'Arafat, Syria's Khaddam Review 'Israeli Threats'	A 11
VOP on President Carter's Address to Congress	A 11
Qaddumi on PLO Athens Office, Afghanistan Issue [VOP]	A 13
'Arafat Sends Message to Arab-European Dialog Seminar [VOP]	A 13

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

AL-ADWA' Comments on State of Union Message	C 1
AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ: Afghanistan Invasion Is Anti-Islam	C 1

KUWAIT

Papers Criticize As-Sadat's 28 Jan Speech	C 1
AS-SIYASAH: Gulf States Planning Joint Weapons Production	C 2
Minister Asserts Egypt Freezes Arab Deposits	C 2

OMAN

Sultanate Will Not Allow Foreign Military Bases	C 3
---	-----

PDRY

Isma'il: U.S. Was Planning Invasion of Afghanistan	C 3
Isma'il Addresses Party Workers in Interior Ministry	C 4
'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il Tours Security Unit	C 5
Muscat Radio: Isma'il Discharges Army Officers	C 5
Syrian Communist Party Delegation Ends Visit	C 6
Aden Radio Attacks U.S. Anti-Afghanistan Campaign	C 6

SAUDI ARABIA

Papers Comment on Islamic Conference, Egypt-Israel Relations	C 7
Government Releases 1978-79 GNP Figures	C 7

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD Says Islamic Conference Solved No Problem	C 8
--	-----

YAR

President Grants Interview to AL-MASIRAH	C 9
--	-----

EGYPT

Services of 93 Soviet Experts Terminated	D 1
Khalil, Linowitz Hold Press Conference, Reaffirm Full Autonomy	D 1
Departure for Israel	D 3
Butrus Ghali Cited on Autonomy Negotiations, Normalization	D 4
As-Sadat Inspects Projects in Desert Area	D 4
Togolese Minister Arrives in Cairo	D 4
Economic Agreement Signed 27 Jan	D 5
Support for Egypt's Foreign Policy	D 5
Departure for Paris	D 6
Modern Naval Units To Join Fleet	D 6
AL-AKHBAR Comments on Gromyko's Talks in Syria	D 6
ASH-SHA'B Fears Zionist Influence	D 7
Lawyers Association Rejects Dealing with Israel	D 8
Lawyer Denounces Normalization	D 8
Al-Azhar Conference Resolutions Published	D 8
AL-AKHBAR: Gulf Security Lies with Egypt [25 Jan]	D 11

IRAQ

Jordanian Prime Minister Makes Statement, Leaves	E 1
French Foreign Affairs Secretary Meets With Oil Minister	E 1
Meets With Ramadan	E 1
Foreign Minister Returns From Islamic Conference	E 2
PFLP Leader Makes Statement, Leaves 29 Jan	E 2
Tariq 'Aziz Addresses Arab, European Journalists	E 2
Anti-As-Sadat Demonstrations Occur in Iraq	E 3
Commentary Considers Problems Facing New Iranian President	E 4
ATH-THAWRAH: Britain Attempting Return to Region	E 5
Briefs: TV Cooperation With CSSR	E 5

JORDAN

King Husayn Reportedly Accepts Invitation to Visit U.S.	F 1
Prime Minister Returns From Iraq 28 Jan	F 1
Cabinet To Adopt Procedures on Evacuation of West Bank, Gaza	F 1
[AD-DUSTUR 24 Jan]	
Commentary on Normalization of Egyptian-Israeli Relations	F 2
Further Comment	F 3
AD-DUSTUR Compares Afghanistan, Palestine Issues	F 3

SYRIA

Commentary on Gromyko Visit; Soviet, Syrian Stands	H 1
Voice of Lebanon Reports Three Soviet Killed in Syria	H 2
Voice of Lebanon Reports Clashes in Town of Aleppo	H 2
Ba'th Party Delegation To Visit GDR, USSR	H 2
Ba'th, Moroccan Socialist Party Delegations Hold Talks	H 2
Paper Questions Concern Expressed for Islam	H 3
Damascus Reports Gromyko's Departure, Statement	H 4
Ba'th Official Receives Visiting Soviet Delegation	H 4
Syria Says Israeli Intelligence Behind Embassy Explosion	H 4
Al-Asad Congratulates Iran's Bani-Sadr	H 5

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B Assails U.S. Arming of Morocco [24 Jan]	I 1
Prime Minister Abdelghani Visits Yugoslavia [cross-reference]	I 1

LIBYA

Libya, Lebanese National Movement Issue Joint Statement	I 2
Delegation Leaves	I 4

SUDAN

Numayri Will Break With Egypt, Condemns Soviet Action	I 5
More on Relations With Egypt	I 5
Further on Press Conference	I 5
Sudan Ready To Mediate for Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea	I 6
Numayri Receives Ethiopian Delegation 19 Jan	I 6

TUNISIA

Tunisia Suspects Al-Qadhdhafi Behind Qafsah Assault	I 7
---	-----

ISRAEL

Government Rejects Egyptian Model for Autonomy	N 1
Objections Detailed	N 2
Egyptian Explanation [Jerusalem POST 19 Jan]	N 2
U.S. Ambassador Linowitz Arrives, Makes Remarks	N 4
Meeting With Burg	N 4
Discussion With Begin	N 5
May Meet Gaza Mayor	N 5
Nabulus Mayor Scores Palestinians	N 5
HA'ARETZ on NRP's New Attitudes Toward Autonomy [25 Jan]	N 5
Weizman Comments on International Situation	N 8
Role of USSR	N 8
Syrian Forces in Lebanon	N 8
Foreign Ministry Criticizes Peace Now Actions [MA'ARIV 25 Jan]	N 8
Cabinet Approves Proposed Budget Framework	N 9
Elon More Settlers Move to Jabal al-Kabir	N 9

IRAN

[For material on Iran normally appearing in this DAILY REPORT see the supplement to the 30 January Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT, No 021, Supplement 027]

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal at Meeting on Muhammad's Birth Anniversary	S 1
Budapest: DRA Introduces New Political, Economic Measures	S 1
Bulgarian Correspondents Interview Karmal in Kabul	S 1
Foreign Minister Dost Interviewed by MTI	S 3
GDR Correspondent Reports Foreign Minister's Remarks	S 4
Defense Minister Rebuts Reported Clash With Soviet Troops	S 5
AFP: Soviets Baring Military Presence in Kabul	S 6

BANGLADESH

Foreign Minister Returns From Islamic Conference	S 6
--	-----

INDIA

Giscard Announces New Initiative to Restart North-South Talks	S 7
Joint Communique Issued	S 8
Giscard Departs	S 11
Gandhi Reaffirms Opposition to Foreign Interference	S 11
Prime Minister Welcomes Austria's Chancellor Kreisky	S 12

Carter Emissary Clark Clifford Arrives in New Delhi	S 12
Delhi Notes U.S. Delegation to Visit Pakistan	S 12
Commentator on Danger of U.S. Arms Supply to Pakistan	S 13
Iranian, Belgian Delegates Speak at UNIDO Session 28 Jan	S 14
AFP Report	S 15
Pakistan, Kenyan, Bulgarian Speeches	S 15
Paper on Impact of U.S. Sanctions Against USSR	S 16
[INDIAN EXPRESS 24 Jan]	
Gandhi Says Moynihan Not Involved in Toppling Kerala Ministry	S 17
Government To Continue Efforts To Settle Border Dispute	S 17
Government To Back Law and Order Moves in Northeast	S 17
Gandhi Statement	S 17
Janata Suggestion	S 18

PAKISTAN

Peacock Carrying Indian Good Will Message to Country	S 18
Talks With Shahi	S 18
Karachi Reports on Upcoming U.S. Delegation Visit	S 18
Shahi Comments	S 19
Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Calls on Haq	S 19
Official Reassures that Government Seeks Social Justice	S 19
[Karachi MORNING NEWS 17 Jan]	
Muslim Leader Urges Support for Afghan Rebels	S 20
[Karachi MORNING NEWS 17 Jan]	S 20
Editorial Slams U.S. Action in Soviet Invasion Crisis	S 20
[KHYBER MAIL 7 Jan]	

BRIEFS

S 21

Japan Grants to Bangladesh; OPEC Loan to Pakistan; FRG Aid to Afghan Refugees

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE HOLDS FINAL SESSION, ISSUES RESOLUTIONS

Kuwaiti Paper on Differences

LD300859 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 28 Jan pp 1, 19 LD

['Abdallah al-Qaq report: "Islamic Conference Divided Over Simultaneous Condemnation of Russians and Americans"]

[Excerpts] Islamabad--Peripheral differences were widespread among heads of delegations to the Islamic foreign ministers conference here, although the opening meeting was devoted only to hearing speeches by the foreign ministers. Some of the delegation heads expressed the wish that the United States not be specifically mentioned during the conference or condemned for its failure to pressure Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and Jerusalem, on the grounds that the conference is devoted to discussing the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and, therefore, raising such problems would disturb relations between the Third World countries, particularly the Islamic countries, and the United States, which gives relief to these countries. Moreover, the United States is ready to contribute to any action that may lead to the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan, and supports the Afghan rebels.

However, this view was met with opposition when some delegation heads called for denunciation of the United States because it supports the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem and the Arab territories, saying that some people apparently wanted to water down this formula so as not to upset the United States by issuing a resolution "condemning the practices of major powers against the Islamic countries" without mentioning the United States by name.

Observers saw President Ziaul Haq's half-hour opening speech as clear condemnation of the Soviets, while it contained no criticism of the United States, which, the Pakistani president hopes, will increase its military and economic aid to his country.

Another point of difference was the proposed five-point agenda. This was reduced to two topics only: the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its international repercussions, and the problem of Jerusalem and the Middle East crisis and their international impact.

The three points rejected were: the Iranian issue and the U.S. efforts to impose economic blockade on Iran; the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations; and the international situation in general.

The Turkish delegation wanted to criticize Iran strongly for holding the American hostages and to pass a resolution calling on Iran to release the hostages. But the Iranian delegation rejected this and was supported by several delegation heads, who suggested that the matter should not be discussed.

It appears that the conference, which is racked by differences, will take some time to reach a solution.

Ministerial sources have told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that the Gulf countries do not wish to sponsor any particular draft resolution but would like to contribute to any resolution on which everybody will agree, so that they will not be embarrassed and their action will not be interpreted as forming a Gulf axis.

One of the significant points on which Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal concentrated during his talks and contacts and in his speech was that "the Soviet Union's support for the Palestinian people's rights does not give it the right to usurp the rights of the Afghan people. Its call for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories does not justify its occupation of other Islamic territories. Although we have shown our appreciation of this stand in the past, we do not approve of its occupation of Islamic territories." He affirmed his country's wish to support the Afghan people by "isolating the client regime, withholding political and economic recognition, and mobilizing all resources and working in various ways to liberate the will of that country's people."

Conference sources said that the Libyan ambassador to Bahrain, who is heading his country's delegation to the conference, spoke at the afternoon session. He described the fuss created about Afghanistan as being intended to distract attention from actual U.S. designs in other areas. This created uproar in the conference hall, and some delegates accused the Libyans of trying to sabotage the conference.

The sources added that the Libyan ambassador, Ramadan ar-Aghawi, leveled accusations against the United States and demanded that the conference agenda include the question of U.S. bases in Islamic countries and the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations. Iraq also suggested including the question of normalization of relations on the agenda, but most of the delegates opposed it.

Iraqi Foreign Minister's Address

JN291730 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jan 80 JN

["Text" of Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sadun Hammadi's speech delivered at the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad on 28 January--read by announcer]

[Text] Mr Chairman, allow me to extend thanks to the Pakistani Government and people for convening this conference in Pakistan. We have explained Iraq's stand on what happened in Afghanistan on more than one occasion. President Saddam Husayn defined this stand in his speech on the Army's anniversary on 6 January.

We, in the clearest sense of the word, condemn the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and consider it a serious action in contemporary international life. We also voted for the UN resolution, which reflected world public opinion, calling for the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

Iraq, which adopted this principled stand, coupled its attitude with a complete and clear analysis of the motives, aims and results of this action in two issues of the ATH-THAWRAH newspaper. We are against any creed that allows itself to control peoples of the world by force and we stand against the state of dispute between the great powers on zones of influence and extension of power. We reject the great power's intervention in other states' affairs, regardless of any justifications and circumstances. We, Mr Chairman, adopt this stand on a principled basis and not from any other motives. This is the nonaligned principle that we take as the basis of our foreign policy.

The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, the occupation of this country and the eventual expansion of Soviet influence were met with a counteraction on the part of the United States, as represented in the attempt to implement a trend aimed at returning the U.S. imperialist influence to the region, extending from the Arab homeland to Southeast Asia. The U.S. attempts to restore its influence in this region are real and not merely presumed. U.S. officials talk frankly about a rapid military intervention force in the Arab Gulf region. There is the naval concentration in the waters of the region and there are efforts to gain military bases and maritime facilities in some regions.

There is an effort to exploit the circumstances created by the Afghanistan incidents as a justification and a cover for yet another intervention by the states of the Western camp in the affairs of the Islamic states that are adjacent to Afghanistan. This is a matter we must pay attention to and deal with.

The Soviet action and the U.S. counteraction are two faces of one issue; namely, the issue of the big powers' struggle, which we must oppose and drive away from our countries.

Text of Resolution on Afghanistan

WA291645 London REUTER in English 1633 GMT 29 Jan 80 WA

[Text] Islamabad, Pakistan, Jan 29, REUTER--Following is the full official English text of a resolution on Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan approved in a plenary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad today.

The first extraordinary session of the Islamic conference of foreign ministers meeting in Islamabad, from 7 to 9 Rabi al Awwal, corresponding to 27-29 January 1980;

In pursuance of the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and the provisions of resolutions adopted by Islamic summit conference, emphasizing the common objectives and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic nation;

Recalling in particular the basic principles of the non-aligned movement of which Afghanistan is a founding member;

Expressing its deep concern at the dangerous escalation of tension, intensification of rivalry and increased recourse to military intervention and interference in the internal affairs of states, particularly the Islamic states;

Expressing the determination of the governments and peoples of member states to reject all forms and types of foreign occupation and expansion and the race for spheres of influence thereby strengthening the sovereignty of peoples and the independence of states;

Seriously concerned over the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan and the effect of this interference on the will of the Muslim people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to determine their political future;

Considering that the continuing presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, its attempt at imposing the fait accompli and the military operations of these troops against the Afghan people flout international covenants and norms and blatantly violate human rights;

Reaffirming the determination of Islamic states to pursue a non-aligned policy in respect of superpower conflict and to protect Muslim people from the adverse effects of the cold war between these states;

Fully aware of the immense financial burden borne by neighboring countries of Afghanistan, in particular the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, as a result of the asylum it provides to hundreds of thousands of Afghan people, old men, women and children, driven away by the Soviet military occupation;

Affirming that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan constitutes a violation of its independence, and aggression against the liberty of its people and a flagrant violation of all international covenants and norms, as well as a serious threat to peace and security in the region and throughout the world:

1. Condemns the Soviet military aggression against the Afghan people, denounces and deplores it as a flagrant violation of international laws, covenants, and norms, primarily the Charter of the United Nations, which condemned this aggression in its Resolutions No ES-6/2 of 14 January 1980, and the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and calls upon all peoples and governments throughout the world to persist in condemning this aggression and denouncing it as an aggression against human rights and a violation of the freedoms of people, which cannot be ignored.
2. Demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops stationed on Afghan territories, and reiterates that Soviet troops should refrain from acts of oppression and tyranny against the Afghan people and their struggling sons, until the departure of the last Soviet soldier from Afghan territory, and urges all countries and peoples to secure the Soviet withdrawal through all possible means.
3. Suspends the membership of Afghanistan in the Organization of the Islamic Conference.
4. Invites the member states to withhold recognition to the illegal regime in Afghanistan and sever diplomatic relations with that country until the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.
5. Calls upon all member states to stop all aid and all forms of assistance given to the present regime of Afghanistan by member states.
6. Urges all states and people throughout the world to support the Afghan people and provide assistance and succor to the refugees whom aggression has driven away from their homes.
7. Recommends to all member states to affirm their solidarity with the Afghan people in their just struggle to safeguard their faith, national independence and territorial integrity and to recover their right to determine their destiny.
8. Solemnly declares its complete solidarity with the Islamic countries neighboring Afghanistan against any threat to their security and wellbeing and calls upon states of the Islamic Conference to resolutely support and extend all possible cooperation to these countries in their efforts to fully safeguard their sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity.

9. Authorizes the secretary to receive contributions from member states, organizations and individuals and to disperse the amounts to the authorities concerned on the recommendations of a committee of three member states to be established by him in consultation with the states concerned.

10. Calls upon member states to envisage through appropriate bodies the non-participation in Olympic games being held in Moscow in July 1980 until the Soviet Union in compliance with the call of the U.N. General Assembly and the Islamic Conference withdraws all its troops forthwith from Afghanistan.

11. Mandates the secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to follow up the implementation of these resolutions and report thereon to the eleventh session of the Islamic conference of foreign ministers.

Two More Resolutions Adopted

BK291221 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in its closed-door session today unanimously adopted two more resolutions. One of these concerns the question of Al-Quds [Jerusalem] and Palestine and the other relates to foreign pressure on certain Islamic states.

As already reported, the resolution on the main issue of Afghanistan condemning the Soviet military intervention in that country and calling for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops was adopted at the closed-door session late last night.

Giving details of the two resolutions adopted today to newsmen this afternoon, the official spokesman of the conference said the resolution on the Palestinian question and the holy city of Jerusalem condemns the Egyptian Government's policy of establishing relations with the Zionist racist entity and condemns the conclusion of cooperation between Egypt, Israel and the United States in all fields. This, the resolution says, constitutes a flagrant aggression against the rights of Palestinian people and the security and independence of the Arab and Muslim countries.

The resolution calls upon all Muslim countries to consider joining in boycotting the Egyptian regime politically, economically and culturally and observing the boycott rules of the Arab League in coordinating their efforts with the Arab countries in particular. It calls upon all Islamic states to reaffirm their solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its struggle against the Zionist entity and to secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish an independent state in their usurped homeland. The resolution invites the Islamic countries to reaffirm completely their solidarity with the Arab states for the liberation of Al-Quds and all other occupied territories.

The conference condemned repeated Israeli aggressions on southern Lebanon and called upon the member states to exert their efforts to support Lebanon in order to put an end to these aggressions. The spokesman said that this point has been added to the resolution at the request of Lebanon following the latest Israeli attack on Lebanon last night.

The resolution concerning foreign pressure on certain Islamic states strongly condemns pressures of all kinds and warns those countries which are putting such pressures of its dire consequences, which will constitute a threat to world peace and security. The resolution warns the member states of the danger of being thrown into plans or strategies of the superpowers and of turning the area into an arena of their conflict. The resolution invites all the Islamic states to consolidate their efforts and stand steadfast in the face of dangers that threaten their destiny. It further invites them to cooperate with the countries of the Third World as a whole, coordinating their efforts in order to face up to the dangers that are threatening them all.

Replying to a question, the spokesman said that both the resolutions had been adopted with consensus. Replying to another question, he said the request of the alliance of six Afghan organizations for observer's status would be considered at the next regular session of the conference scheduled to be held in 2 month's time.

Agha Shahi Speech, Resolutions

BK291735 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpts] The extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, which ended in Islamabad this evening, in a joint declaration condemned the Soviet military aggression against the Afghan people, denounced all kinds of pressure against Islamic countries, and opposed the use of force and the imposition of economic and political sanctions against Iran. The declaration also denounced the Egyptian government's policy of establishing relations with the Zionist racist entity and military aggression against Somalia. The declaration incorporated the resolutions on special issues approved at the closed-door plenary session of the conference. The declaration also discussed the proceedings of the conference.

The chairman of the extraordinary session of the conference, Mr Agha Shahi, told the concluding session that the decision taken by the conference manifests clearly the solidarity and unity of the Islamic world. He said the decisions taken at the conference will have a far-reaching impact not only in our region but far beyond. He said the conference will increase our confidence in our strength and determination to establish unity and stability in our ranks.

Mr Agha Shahi said that no one should have any doubt now that the Islamic community is imbued with the spirit of action and that it is fully capable of facing any challenge. We have made it clear through this conference that we are ready to offer sacrifices to protect Islamic solidarity against the forces of aggression and exploitation, he said. We have proved at the conference that we are ready to offer any sacrifice for the defense of Islamic identity.

Mr Agha Shahi stressed that it is our primary duty to implement the conference decisions. He said that in accordance with internationally accepted norms we have made efforts to uphold justice and not to be involved in the affairs of the big powers, and at the same time we expressed the desire to maintain relations with them on the basis of mutual respect and equality.

The Pakistani adviser on foreign affairs said that the conference has shown that the Islamic world is completely free of any big power domination. He said the Islamic world will not accept any hegemony of any country, whether from East or West.

The conference spokesman, while explaining the details of the resolutions, told newsmen that one resolution concerns U.S. pressure against Iran. This resolution said the Islamic Conference attaches much importance to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The resolution expresses a sincere desire for the peaceful resolution of Iranian-U.S. issues. The resolution says the conference is strongly opposed to the use of force, intimidation, intervention and the imposition of economic sanctions against Iran or any other Islamic country. The resolution also says the conference supports the right of the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran to adopt a social and political system of their own choice on the basis of Islamic principles.

The spokesman, explaining this resolution, said the representatives of eight countries--Niger, Cameroon, Senegal, Guinea, Chad, Comoros, Gabon and Djibouti--reserved their opinions. The spokesman said these representatives reserved their opinions as they had received no appropriate directions from their governments on these issues.

The fourth resolution relates to military intervention in the Horn of Africa. The conference denounced the military intervention in Somalia and the presence of troops of the Soviet Union and some of its allies in the Horn of Africa. The resolution demands the complete and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from that region and states that foreign bases should be ended there and the Black Sea [as heard] area to end the big power confrontation in that area. The conference decided to help Muslims in the Horn of Africa by extending material and moral support to them. It also decided to help people displaced in that region by occupying forces, especially the people of Eritrea.

More on Resolutions, Shahi Speech

BK300243 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpts] The extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign minister's conference, which ended in Islamabad this evening, in a joint declaration has condemned the Soviet military aggression against the people of Afghanistan, denounced pressures of all kinds against the Islamic states, and opposed the use of force or imposition of economic or political sanctions against Iran.

The closed door plenary session today passed four resolutions in addition to the one passed last night. Two of the resolutions were approved by the session in the afternoon and two in the morning.

Giving details of the resolutions, the conference spokesman told newsmen that one of the resolutions relates to the external pressure against Iran by the United States. It affirms the vital stake of the Islamic Conference in the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It expresses its sincere wish that Iran and the United States would resolve the outstanding problems between themselves by peaceful means. The resolution declares its firm opposition to any threat or use of force or any kind of intimidation or interference or imposition of economic sanctions against Iran or any other Muslim country.

Another resolution strongly condemns pressures of all kinds on certain Islamic states and warns those countries which are putting such pressures of its dire consequences, which would constitute a threat to world peace and security. It also invites all the Islamic states to consolidate their efforts and stand firm in the face of the danger that threatens their destiny. It further invites them to cooperate with the states of the Third World as a whole, coordinating their efforts in order to face up to the dangers that threaten them all.

Another resolution relates to the question of Al-Quds and Palestine. It condemns the Egyptian Government's policy of establishing relations with the Zionist racist entity. It calls upon all Muslim countries to consider joining in boycotting the Egyptian regime politically, economically and culturally and observing the boycott rules of the Arab League, and coordinating their efforts with the Arab countries in particular. It calls upon all Islamic states to reaffirm their solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its struggle against the Zionist entity and to secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish an independent state in their usurped homeland.

The fourth resolution relates to the military intervention in the Horn of Africa. The conference decided to condemn the armed aggression against Somalia and denounced the presence of military forces of the Soviet Union and some of its allies in the Horn of Africa.

The chairman of the extraordinary session of the conference, Mr Agha Shahi, told the closing session that the decisions taken at the conference amply demonstrated the cohesion and the unity of the Islamic world. Mr Agha Shahi said: Let a message go forth to the world that we, the 900 million Muslim people, shall never become pawns or victims in the power struggle of the superpowers. He said the extraordinary session was convened especially to consider the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, and they had given full consideration to all aspects of the situation. He said they had not been unmindful of the fact which the Soviet action may pose to the security and stability of the states of this region. [sentence as received] He pointed out that the countries had unanimously condemned the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and called for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of its forces from that country. He said he could not overemphasize the significance of this united stand of the entire Islamic world. The people of Pakistan will take heart from the united expression of solidarity with them against any threat to their security and wellbeing. He said he values greatly the resolve of the member states to extend all possible cooperation to Iran and Pakistan in their efforts to fully safeguard their sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity. He said the Afghan people, who were endeavoring to safeguard their national independence and Islamic faith, have the full support and sympathy of this conference.

He referred to the concern expressed by the conference for the plight of half a million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and the decision to extend support to Pakistan in dealing with the gigantic problems which their maintenance on our soil has created, and said this will be welcomed by the people of Pakistan with gratitude. Mr Agha Shahi said they could rightly derive satisfaction from the fact that their efforts at the conference had been crowned with signal success.

Resolution on 'Pressure'

BK291422 Hong Kong AFP in English 1056 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 20 Jan (AFP)--Britain, the United States and France came under fire at the Islamic Conference here today with a resolution condemning "pressure" put on Moslem countries. The foreign ministers accused "Western powers" of wanting to exploit the Afghanistan crisis to bring back "international imperialism" to the Islamic world.

The three countries were not named, but observers said the ministers were alluding to Britain's Diego Garcia base in the Indian Ocean, American plans for military bases in Somalia and Iran and France's military interests in its ex-colony of Djibouti.

The conference adopted an Iraqi draft resolution expressing the "profound worry" of Moslems over "attempts by certain powers to impose all sorts of pressure on Islamic states". It condemned "interference in Moslem countries' internal affairs" and establishment of military bases on their territories to protect superpower interests.

The revolution denouncing the "pressure" warned Western powers of its possible serious consequences for world peace and security. It warned member countries of the Islamic Conference Organisation of the danger of being caught up in the "plans and strategic designs of the superpowers" and of the risk of turning the region into an arena for superpower conflicts. The resolution also called on Moslems to pool their efforts, show "firmness" in dangerous circumstances and cooperate with the Third World over the issue.

Resolution on U.S.-Iran Differences

BK291416 Hong Kong AFP in English 1338 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpts] Islamabad, 29 Jan (AFP)--Three hours of argument at the Islamic Conference here over an Iranian insistence on a condemnation of United States economic sanctions against Tehran ended in a compromise today. The conference adopted a resolution expressing the "sincere wish" that the U.S. and Iran settle their differences "by peaceful means".

The resolution was entitled "External Pressure by the United States on Iran" but was no more specific, in contrast to Iran's earlier demands for a harder resolution.

Other countries, notably Iraq, objected during the closed debate that the American sanctions were linked with the taking of the hostages in the U.S. Embassy and one should not be condemned without the other.

The United States was not mentioned by name in the text of the resolution, which said the conference was "strongly opposed" to "any threat, intimidation, interference or economic sanctions against the Iranian Islamic Republic", and declared solidarity for the Iranian people "in their choice to follow Islam."

The Iranian delegation's proposed resolution, which was also criticised by Turkey as well as Iraq, demanded specific support for Iran's "legitimate pleas" for the release of its funds frozen by the United States.

Shahi, Chatti Press Conference

BK300444 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 30 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The decisions of the Islamic foreign ministers conference concerning the conference resolution on Afghanistan will be conveyed to the Soviet Union through diplomatic and other channels as well as through the United Nations.

This was stated at a joint news conference addressed by the chairman of the extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, Mr Agha Shahi, and the secretary general of the conference, Mr Habib Chatti, in Islamabad last night.

Mr Habib Chatti said all the countries having diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union would no doubt be informing it of the decisions of the conference, and they would also have the opportunity to explain to the Soviet Union the gravity of the act it committed and the seriousness of the decisions of the conference. He said it should not be forgotten that the decision to condemn the Soviet Union was made by the ministers of foreign affairs, who will be committing their respective countries to this course of action, and this is very important.

Mr Agha Shahi also said the official declaration of the conference would be sent to the UN secretary general for circulation among all the UN members, including the Soviet Union. In this way the decisions would be officially brought to the notice of the country concerned.

Replying to a question, Mr Agha Shahi said the conference had adopted a resolution on the severance of diplomatic relations, and naturally the Pakistani Government would give due consideration to this recommendation. He said he could not say when this decision would be made, as the government would be preoccupied with a number of visits and important discussions in the next few days, but he said the decision would be made very soon.

In reply to a question he said Afghanistan's membership stands suspended as of yesterday, as stated in the conference resolution.

Asked about the proper implementation of measures set forth in the resolutions of the conference, especially those on Afghanistan, Mr Habib Chatti said the question of assistance to the refugees would be pursued more intensively. A committee of three states to collect funds for this purpose will be formed. Second, he said there is the recommendation calling for a boycott of the Olympic games, which a large number of the member countries will be implementing. Then there is the question of not recognizing the Kabul regime. This, he said, would be an active political act which would be followed by the breaking of diplomatic relations with Afghanistan. He said the new regime can be isolated through political, economic and cultural boycotts. He said all these acts are first steps, some of which have already been started.

Mr Chatti told a questioner that the alliance of Afghan freedom fighters was given the opportunity to appear before the news conference [as heard] as this is an international practice which is honored by the nonaligned movement as well as by the United Nations.

Asked if the conference discussed the proposal made by the president in his inaugural address to find ways and means for collective defense of Islamic countries, Mr Agha Shahi replied that we will first have to formulate a political framework for this. He said this is a matter which has to be agreed upon on a bilateral as well as a multi-lateral basis.

In reply to several questions on Iran and the U.S. hostages, he said the Senegalese representative had proposed that his country would be willing to offer its services as a mediator provided both countries agreed to this. He said Iran is very sensitive on this question as it rejected the intervention in this regard by the UN secretary general. He said the Iranian representative is not willing to accept Senegal's proposal.

PLO Expresses Reservations

NC300830 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 30 Jan 80 NC

[29 January statement by "responsible PLO information source"--read by announcer]

[Text] The Pakistani foreign minister has announced that the decisions taken by the Islamic Conference were approved by the Palestinian delegate. The PLO wishes to affirm that its delegate attended the conference as an observer and did not take part in the voting and that the Palestinian delegate has expressed reservations about the voting on Afghanistan and the Horn of Africa.

VOP REPORTS 'ARAFAT-GROMYKO MEETING IN DAMASCUS

NC291213 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to Arab World 1115 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar last night met with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet foreign minister. The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar and on the Soviet side by the first deputy foreign minister and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus. During the meeting, which was dominated by an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity, discussion centered on the latest developments in the area on the local, Arab and international levels. Brother Abu 'Ammar expressed deep gratitude for the unconditional aid which the Soviet Union is giving to the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples.

VOP: 'ARAFAT, SYRIA'S KHADDAM REVIEW 'ISRAELI THREATS'

NC291646 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to Arab World 1615 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by PLO Executive Committee member 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar and Fatah Central Committee member Abu Mahir and on the Syrian side by the minister of state for foreign affairs.

Our reporter has learned that the meeting dealt with a number of topics relating to recent developments on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels. The meeting also dealt with a number of joint issues, including a review of the repeated Zionist threats and attacks against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the villages and Palestinian camps in Southern Lebanon.

VOP ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

NC251447 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1100 GMT 25 Jan 80 NC

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In his address to Congress, U.S. President Carter spelled out accurately and clearly the U.S. policy in the Middle East and in the Gulf oil areas. On the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Carter declared that the treaty was of strategic importance to the United States, adding that the treaty also bolstered regional and international peace and that the Egyptian-Zionist normalization of relations was an historic event.

Carter reaffirmed that the United States was a partner to the autonomy talks and that autonomy was the solution to the Palestinian problem. Carter also affirmed his administration's intention to maintain Israel's security and well-being. After threatening that Iran would pay a high price if it did not release the U.S. hostages, Carter went on to say that the Gulf area constituted a vital U.S. interest that the United States would defend.

Carter's speech comes 2 days before two events that are related to the Middle East crisis along with oil: the Egyptian-Israeli normalization of relations and the convocation of the Islamabad conference. It appears that on the eve of these two events, the U.S. President wants to give unlimited support to Camp David and to those at the Islamabad conference and who are striving to denounce the USSR and form alliances against it.

However, Carter's remarks about U.S. policy in the Middle East and the Gulf places those who are seeking U.S. support in the area in a confrontation with their people. The U.S. President left no room for doubt concerning his country's goals. Thus, he will strive to maintain Israel's security and stand against the Palestinian people and their just cause; he will also continue in his designs to impose so-called autonomy on the Palestinian people. What concerns Carter in South Asia is not the welfare of Islam or Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty, but oil and the routes to the oilfields in the Gulf and the surrounding areas.

If the U.S. President spelled out his frank policies in supporting the Zionist entity in Palestine and the Arab lands, he also implied a U.S. occupation with the U.S. military umbrella to be held continuously over the Gulf countries. Thus, the U.S. President, who talks about vital U.S. interests in the Gulf and the U.S. Armed Forces' task in defending these interests, is also implying that the United States will swoop down on the Gulf whenever Washington chooses to regard the situation as posing a threat to its vital interests. Instead of giving the Islamabad conferees support against what he termed the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, he is imposing on them a discussion of the continuous U.S. military threat inherent in the occupation of their countries and resources.

If there is no room for logic in the equation of U.S. interests, then our people will use their own logic. Carter, who wants to mass 100,000 U.S. soldiers along the Gulf's outlets, is trying to carry out what the shah of Iran previously failed to carry out: the mobilization of 500,000 soldiers armed with U.S. weapons in order to play the role of policeman and defend U.S. interests in the Gulf and the entire area. The United States, which has not yet digested the lessons of Iran, is ignoring the fact that the people's wealth and resources are not the property of the West and are not a guarantee against imperialism and its agents, they will be putting an end to their own crises, which are the direct result of U.S. occupation. Furthermore, nations are not represented by mines and oilwells, as Carter is accustomed to seeing them. The interests of nations take precedence over U.S. policies aimed at imposing their interests on the Arab and Palestinian peoples.

The Arab masses have sufficient power to vanquish Carter's navies and armies. Perhaps the head of the U.S. administration is trying to forget the lessons of his predecessors in the Vietnam war. However, the insinuations about using force will not conceal the tremendous changes that are taking place in the area toward eliminating the imperialist spheres of exploitation and its Zionist base in Palestine.

QADDUMI ON PLO ATHENS OFFICE, AFGHANISTAN ISSUE

NC300836 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT
30 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The head of the PLO Political Department, brother Abu al-Lutf, gave a press conference in Athens during which he affirmed that the PLO will soon establish an office in Athens. He added that the Greek Government will thereby accord the PLO political and diplomatic protection. Brother Abu al-Lutf did not specify the date for brother leader Abu 'Ammar's visit to Greece.

In the wake of brother Abu al-Lutf's talks in Athens last night with Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis and with the leader of the socialist opposition, Andreas Papandreu, a knowledgeable source in Athens stated that brother Abu 'Ammar will visit Athens next May.

Brother Abu al-Lutf strongly attacked the United States on the Afghanistan issue, adding that Washington is organizing an overblown campaign on Afghanistan in order to evade the real problem; namely, the Arab-Israeli conflict. Brother Abu al-Lutf added: We, for the most part, oppose any interference wherever it may happen. However, we are not ready to denounce the Soviet Union over Afghanistan, because Moscow is supporting the just cause of the Palestinian people while the United States is opposing our people's struggle.

Asked how the PLO would respond if Israel should decide to recognize it, brother Abu al-Lutf said: This is mere speculation, adding that the PLO is unlikely to recognize Israel.

'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO ARAB-EUROPEAN DIALOG SEMINAR

NC291905 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT
29 Jan 80 NC

[Message from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to the Arab-European dialog seminar currently being held in Baghdad--read by announcer]

[Text] Brother chairman of the Arab-European dialog seminar, brother participants: Revolutionary greetings. On the occasion of the holding of the Arab-European dialog seminar, it pleases us to send you our special greetings and the greetings of the PLO and its steadfast strugglers, wishing this seminar success, particularly since it comprises writers and journalists who are conducting a scientific dialog among peoples and upon whom lies the responsibility for conveying ideas and facts sincerely so that public opinion may participate with the leaders and officials in their decision, and so that these ideas and stands may be used for the service and progress of mankind.

There is no doubt that the Arab-European dialog has entered a new stage. It has moved from discussing generalities to discussing details. We would like to put on record that the dialog has made progress in some spheres and that it is still trying to make progress in others. However, at the same time it has not made the desired progress in the political sphere, or rather progress in this sphere has been very slow. This matter deserves consideration.

The political aspect of the dialog is the basis of the political will from which the dialog has sprung. Without this political aspect, the dialog cannot make progress in the other aspects. Therefore, the PLO is eager to give this aspect the attention it deserves.

We cannot but note that the European side in general, despite the relative progress that has been made, still clings to a policy that does not respond fully and correctly to the requirements of the Arab right and still [words indistinct] between the Israeli Zionist entity and the Arab states combined, including the holy cause of the Arabs, the cause of Palestine. As a result of this stand, the dialog has reached a point at which we must pause to reconsider and reassess the years that have passed since the dialog began.

The PLO would like to explain that the continuation of the dialog and the achievement of tangible progress depend on whether the European side responds to the Arab demands, foremost of which is recognition of the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and recognition of the PLO as the only legal representative of the Palestinian people, as approved by the overwhelming majority of the world community. The European side must also take stands at the United Nations and other international forums that would be compatible with the objectives and principles of the UN Charter and resolutions, which call for ending the Israeli occupation and for the Palestinian people to exercise their national, legitimate and inalienable rights, including their right to repatriation and free self-determination and to establish their independent state on the soil of the homeland. The European side must also stop supplying the Israeli aggressor with military and economic aid, in return for which the Arab nation is paying the blood of its sons.

Informing the European public of the truth about the Arab-Zionist conflict and following a fair information policy through the official information services has become a basic task, the responsibility for which falls on the friends in the world. It is necessary for the European Community to take practical measures to meet these just demands. Such measures will preserve the European Community's security and will express its joint interests with the Arab world. Such measures will also show that the European Community is shouldering its responsibility on the international level, because Middle East security is closely linked with European security. Recent events and developments have proved the importance of this.

Brothers, your seminar is being held on the same day on which the so-called normalization of relations between the Israeli aggressor and the Egyptian Government has begun, in accordance with the Camp David agreements. The entire European Community has already expressed its view of the agreements that led to this step, considering them as not serving the cause of permanent and just peace in our region. These dangerous agreements have [words indistinct] and have ignored the Palestinian people's rights. However, on this sad day we are confident that experience will prove to all the peoples of the world that real peace cannot be achieved without respecting the Palestinian people's rights and that every attempt to ignore these rights or to bypass the PLO, as happened at Camp David, will only lead to further tension and will endanger the security and peace of the area and the world.

This is the will of our Arab nation and its clear stand toward these ill-omened agreements. Our Arab nation adopted this stand at the Baghdad and Tunis summit meetings. Hence, we sincerely look forward to a European stand that understands this Arab will and that understands our Arab nation's stands and interests so that we may create fruitful cooperation and insure the greatest chances of success for the Arab-European dialog so that we may build a world that will insure peace, security and dignity for mankind.

BAHRAIN

AL-ADWA' COMMENTS ON STATE OF UNION MESSAGE

NC260755 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0550 GMT 26 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Manama, 26 January--The weekly AL-ADWA' says today that the strangest thing in President Carter's recent speech is his administration's determination to defend the Gulf states and the U.S. interests against any external threat.

In its commentary, the paper says: The U.S. aid would have been desirable had the U.S. administration adopted a course compatible with the bases of justice and international legitimacy in the Middle East issue, and had it stood with the rights of the oppressed Palestinian people and not with the Zionist usurpers.

The paper emphasizes that the statements of the officials in the Arab Gulf states are clear expressions echoing the hopes, desires and aspirations of the peoples in the area.

The paper asks about the U.S. President's previous promises concerning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan saying: Why has the United States not prevented the aggression and why has it not deployed the marines, or rather the quick reaction forces it formed to defend the oil wells, to prevent Afghanistan from falling in the jaws of international communism?

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ: AFGHANISTAN INVASION IS ANTI-ISLAM

NC280802 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Manama, 28 January--The Bahraini newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ has stressed that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is a new campaign against Islam and Muslims everywhere aimed at eliminating, suppressing and humiliating them.

In a commentary today, the paper explains that what happened in Afghanistan is not new but rather a continuation of other campaigns, of which the first one was planting the Zionist entity in the heart of the Arab homeland in 1948, then the occupation of Jerusalem, Islam's holiest place, and subsequently the occupation and usurpation of territories in three Islamic Arab states.

Concluding its comment the paper expresses the hope that the resolutions to be passed by the Islamic states foreign ministers conference would resist and foil this campaign as well as expose all the parties taking part in it so as to save the Islamic world from the plots concocted against it.

KUWAIT

PAPERS CRITICIZE AS-SADAT'S 28 JAN SPEECH

ID291256 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Kuwait--Most local papers in their commentaries today criticize the speech delivered yesterday by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM says: "As-Sadat has not forgotten to announce himself as the man of the United States in the region, and has opened Egypt's airspace and land to American facilities and bases."

"The paper calls on the Arab world to be conscious of the postnormalization period between Egypt and Israel when tens of thousands of Egyptian Jews--with the aid of As-Sadat's regime and his passports--will pass through to the Arab region to cause subversion and create disturbances which will open the road to overt American military intervention."

AL-ANBA' criticizes As-Sadat for picturing himself in the speech as an apostle, and says that "if Anwar as-Sadat has the right to say what he wishes about himself, about Egypt and about the Arabs, the last thing he has the right to do is to draw similarities between himself and the master of the prophets, and to draw similarities between his position today regarding the Arabs and the position of the Arab apostle [prophet] regarding the infidels of Quraysh [tribes that originally rejected Mohammad]."

AS-SIYASAH: GULF STATES PLANNING JOINT WEAPONS PRODUCTION

ID281014 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0729 GMT 28 Jan 80 ID

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 28 January--The Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH reports today that Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries are studying a plan to set up a joint organization with a capital of over \$8 billion for the production of heavy weapons, most of which will be French.

The paper attributes its information to unspecified Gulf political circles. However, it does not state which Gulf countries are to participate in the organization, although it mentioned that Iraq was prepared to join.

The paper adds that the project also involves plans for defending the oil-rich Gulf region and that Saudi Arabia will be "in a position" to implement the theory of unified Gulf defense and to shoulder the major part of the implementation.

The paper claims it has obtained reports prepared by world specialist organizations in matters of arms and defense containing a study made at the request of Saudi Arabia and some other countries of the region.

The study showed that the proposed organization could begin by producing French Mirage-3 aircraft and French antiaircraft Crotal missiles.

The paper also says France has "provisionally" agreed to participate in the project which it says will be discussed when French President Giscard d'Estaing visits the Gulf countries in March.

MINISTER ASSERTS EGYPT FREEZES ARAB DEPOSITS

ID051025 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 21 Jan 80 p 6 ID

[Text] Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, replying to questions by journalists, said yesterday that Egypt has frozen deposits and investments belonging to Kuwait and other Arab countries. He said that Kuwait's share of such deposits is about \$1 billion, as well as many other interests.

Commenting on the Egyptian denial in Cairo yesterday that the deposits have been frozen, he said: It is understood that deposits are made for a specific period of time. If this period of time expires without the deposits being repaid or if the other party refuses to pay interest on them then this would effectively mean that they are frozen, although no overt statement to this effect is made.

The minister of state for cabinet affairs added: It was mentioned that the freezing of these deposits was made to protect Egyptian national security despite the fact that these funds were deposited [in Egypt] for a national objective.

Asked about the measures to be taken to counter the freezing of the deposits, he said that in this case the matter will be put to the international monetary fund which will be acquainted with details of the case.

OMAN

SULTANATE WILL NOT ALLOW FOREIGN MILITARY BASES

LD291626 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] His excellency Qais 'Abd Al-Munim Zawawi, minister of state for foreign affairs, has reiterated the sultanate's categorical refusal to permit any foreign state to establish military bases on the sultanate's territory. This was the position as declared by his Majesty Sultan Qabus. In a statement to the KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY, published in AL-ANBA' today, his excellency is quoted as saying that the sultanate had not so far agreed, nor did it intend to agree to such a proposition in the future. His excellency added that the Islamic and Arab world should wake up to the realities illustrated by the presence of foreign bases in several states of the Arabian Peninsula: It was in these that the danger lay.

PDRY

ISMA'IL: U.S. PLANNED INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

LD281920 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Excerpts] The second conference of Yemeni artists under the theme "For an Artistic Movement with Closer Links With Society to Strengthen the Role of Artists in the Struggle to Defend the Yemeni Revolution, for Implementation of the Second 5-Year Plan and the Achievement of Yemeni Unity" began its business today at the national theater in At-Tawahi. Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, a number of members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee, Ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, delegates to the conference and a number of observers attended the opening session.

Amid tumultuous applause, brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il delivered the party and state speech in which he said that the convening of the conference under its theme clearly indicates the enormous responsibility placed on art and artists in the revolutionary process now going on in our country and draws the line for the future and the place of art in the life of the masses.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said: [begin recording] The aesthetic development and expressiveness of our artists' work ought to be used in support of our Arab nation in its just and legitimate struggle against the capitulatory Camp David agreements and the liberation of the Arab occupied territories. Art ought to be used to help the Palestinian people determine their destiny and build their own independent state. The weapon of aesthetic and expressive art must join with the gun of the resistance fighter to oppose the designs of U.S. imperialism against the peoples of the region, such as Afghanistan, Iran, Ethiopia and the Arabian Gulf. In this connection, we fully support the measures taken by the leaders of the Afghan revolution to protect the revolutionary regime in Afghanistan against the hysterical and aggressive conspiracies conceived by the forces of the counterrevolution with full coordination with the CIA. [end recording]

The secretary general added that the people and their progressive forces were fully aware that U.S. imperialism was already planning an operation for the invasion of Afghanistan using mercenaries, weapons and [word indistinct].

The people realize that U.S. imperialism, which has now transformed itself into a supporter of Islam, wants to set a trap for the region's people to catch them in the snare of colonialism and neocolonialism. He said: We were forewarned as to what attitude the reactionary forces would have adopted had the U.S. imperialist invasion of Afghanistan succeeded. They would have said that U.S. imperialism had intervened to save Islam and the Muslims, just as it is now calling for intervention in the internal affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran under the same claims.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il emphasized Democratic Yemen's rejection that Islam should wear Carter's imperialist mantle and that Washington should speak on behalf of the Islamic faith and the Muslims of the region. Democratic Yemen rejects that the agents in the region should speak on behalf of Islam from behind the veil of imperialism. He expressed confidence that art and artistic originality would clearly expose the false and spurious claims of U.S. imperialism and its hirelings who protect monopolistic interests and betray the progressive concepts of Islam.

ISMA'IL ADDRESSES PARTY WORKERS IN INTERIOR MINISTRY

LD281600 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, last night met party members in the Interior Ministry whom he addressed on the importance of strengthening the leadership role of the party at all levels and in all fields, including the party's role in the military establishment. He reminded them of the need to understand the party's documents which, he said, we were working on to give them public embodiment. Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il also touched on ideological and organizational unity among the party members and their leadership role at all levels of authority.

Brother 'Ali Shiba' Hadi, member of the Central Committee and interior minister, earlier welcomed the brother secretary general at the beginning of the meeting which, he said was being held at a time when imperialist and reactionary conspiracies against our country were getting fiercer as part of the objectives toward which the enemies of our revolution and of humanity were working.

'ABD AL-FATTAH ISMA'IL TOURS SECURITY UNIT

ID291536 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, this morning visited the State Security Commission [SSC], during which he held a meeting with brother Salih Munassar as-Siyayli, member of the Central Committee and SSC chief brother Sulayman Nasir, candidate member of the Central Committee and head of the Defense and Security Department of the Central Committee Secretariat; and a number of SSC officials to discuss a number of state security issues and the commission's function of protecting and securing the revolution's gains.

After the meeting, brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il inspected the commission's various departments, met officials serving in them and was briefed on their activities. The brother secretary general praised the efforts of the staff working for the SSC and stressed their important role in securing the gains of the revolution, pursuing antirevolutionary forces and preserving our country's security.

Earlier, brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il visited the armed state security unit, met its commanders and was briefed on its tasks and on the great responsibilities borne by it. During his meeting with soldiers working for the unit, he stressed the importance of efficiency in their work and the need to observe strict military discipline. He also stressed the need for them to develop military and political consciousness. Thus, he said, every individual in the force would be able to forge a link between the military task and the ideological weapon to carry out his duties to the best effect. He expressed satisfaction at the part the men of the armed state security unit had played and continued to play during the various stages of the revolution and in maintaining security against all threats from internal or external conspiracies. The brother secretary general reiterated the interest of the party and state in improving the living standards and ideological consciousness of the soldiers and in providing them with every resource to bring this about.

This evening brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il will meet SSC party members and candidate members to brief them on a number of issues, the most important being the leadership role of the party at all levels.

MUSCAT RADIO: ISMA'IL DISCHARGES ARMY OFFICERS

ID292006 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Jan 80 ID/EA

[Text] Reports reaching us from Aden say that some officers of the Aden army have been discharged while others have been pensioned off on the orders of the head of the ruling regime in Aden, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il. The reports say there are doubts about the standard of these officers, loyalty as required by the regime. Others regarded by the Aden government as being more loyal and more amenable to the orders coming from Moscow have been appointed in place of the men who have been discharged or pensioned off.

SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

ID272222 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Jan 80 ID/EA

[Text] Comrade Khalid Bakdash, the secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party, left Aden this morning with his delegation at the end of his official visit to Democratic Yemen, which lasted for several days. He was seen off at Aden international airport by brother 'Abd ar-Razzaq Badhib, member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary.

Just before leaving, Comrade Khalid Bakdash made a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY in which he referred to the importance of the Syrian Communist Party delegation's visit to Democratic Yemen. He said that this visit had contributed and would continue to contribute in the future to strengthening and deepening the fraternal relations of cooperation between the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and the Syrian Communist Party. Comrade Bakdash expressed his great admiration and that of his companions for what they had seen of Democratic Yemen's independence, which had been achieved in spite of the brief period of the country's independence and in spite of the onerous legacy of British colonialism. He said that during this visit he had witnessed the extent of the enthusiasm of the people of Democratic Yemen in their progress along the road of social progress and the building of socialism. He had also witnessed how the people were rallying round their leading party, the YSP.

Bakdash said the path was marked out before the people of Democratic Yemen for their march forward toward the consolidation and strengthening of the leading role of the YSP in all aspects of the country's life. He said he had been made aware of this trend by the party and government leaders of Democratic Yemen during his meetings with them. He said the task of entrenching the role of the YSP in the leadership of the country was a particularly noble one inasmuch as all the necessary resources for doing so were available in Democratic Yemen.

Referring in his statement to relations between Democratic Yemen and Syria, and between the fraternal YSP and the Syrian Communist Party, Bakdash said that these relations had common aims against conspiratorial schemes and were interlinked in the joint struggle of the front of confrontation and steadfastness. He added that he had not found the PDY party and government leaders lacking in the determination and persistence necessary to strengthen and consolidate relations between the two fraternal countries for the sake of the great joint battle. He said the delegation's visit to Democratic Yemen would contribute the mobilization and consolidation of fraternal cooperation between the two parties for the sake of the great joint cause--that of liberating the occupied Arab territories and standing to foil attempts by American imperialism to gain control of the whole area in collusion with the Zionist foe and As-Sadat's traitor regime.

ADEN RADIO ATTACKS U.S. ANTI-AFGHANISTAN CAMPAIGN

ID272207 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Jan 80 ID/EA

[Text] The slanderous campaign launched by the United States and its accomplices in the Middle and Far East against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the achievements of the April Revolution has aroused a fury of the Afghan people. During the recent joint session held in Kabul by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council in Afghanistan, reference was made to the fact that the party and government, as well as the whole army and people, stood in a single rank against the aggressive acts and warlike preparations of imperialism and reaction and would heroically defend the revolution, the leadership of the revolution, the country's integrity and the achievements of the April Revolution.

SAUDI ARABIA

PAPERS COMMENT ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, EGYPT-ISRAEL RELATIONS

LD291352 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0507 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh--The Saudi papers this morning devoted their commentaries to two major topics: the emergency conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries being held in Islamabad to discuss the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and the normalization of relations between Egypt and the Zionist enemy and the effects of this normalization of the future of the region.

AR-RIYAD, dealing with the first subject, writes under the title "The Soviet Trojan Horse": The denunciation by the majority of the international community of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan means that the whole world is beginning to grow conscious of the fact that the old colonialism has not vanished but is returning inside the Soviet Trojan horse.

The paper adds that the old colonialism is still in existence although it is covered up in different clothing which is more disturbing and alarming than its old clothing.

After dealing with the communist Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in all its aspects, the paper states that it clearly appears that the Marxist ideology is close to intellectual bankruptcy and is subsequently beginning to appear among those who are deceived by it. The paper concludes that, to the Soviets, the matter is no more than the division of influence and the use of the spread of ideas in a blatant manner through a military presence.

UKAZ says the pointers of the Islamabad conference stress the total conviction of the Islamic nation of the need to be prepared to face the hostile behavior by the major powers which are working against Islamic interests. It adds that the crystallization of movement in this manner is bound to strengthen the expected results from the conference regarding the confrontation of Soviet communism and what it did in Afghanistan.

Regarding the normalization of relations between Egypt and the Israeli enemy, AL-MADINAH describes this normalization as being no less dangerous than the results of the dangerous communist armed invasion of Afghanistan. Hence, it says that the war being waged by the Arab and Islamic world today in confronting the communist invasion is of no less importance in itself and in its present and future results than the battle being waged against the Zionist forces and their supporters to take Egypt out of the Arab and Islamic circle and to link Egypt with Zionism and its allies. The paper underlines the position of those who refuse to condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, describing this crime as equal to refusing to condemn the unilateral peace with the Zionist enemy.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES 1978-79 GNP FIGURES

LD291726 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1240 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh--The kingdom's gross national product during the year 1978-79 in current terms reached 248,412,100,000 riyals [SR] compared with SR223,746,800,000 in the previous year--an increase of 11 percent. The gross national product in real terms amounted to SR45,369,000,000 compared with SR41,904,100,000--an increase of 8 percent.

These figures were cited in an assessment bulletin prepared by the statistics department of the finances and National Economy Ministry on the kingdom's gross national product in 1979-80, which will be submitted to competent government circles.

The bulletin says that in the oil sector gross production in real terms in 1978-79 was 5.5 percent more than in 1977-78, which was a reduction of 5 percent compared with 1976-77. This was due to increased production in 1978-79, in contrast to 1977-78, when production was reduced.

Developments in the private sector apart from oil developments are more vigorous and more important in the assessment of economic growth in the kingdom. Growth in this sector was 12.7 percent, which is considered a high rate when compared to the rate of development in other countries.

The bulletin says that total expenditure shows that estimated government spending for 1978-79 increased by 20.4 percent and private sector spending by 16.3 percent. But capital construction increased by 16.6 percent.

The increase in private sector spending points to an improvement in the standard of living. The growth in capital construction underlines increased productive capability in the economic sectors. These are chief objectives of the development plan at which his Majesty's government is aiming.

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD SAYS ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SOLVED NO PROBLEM

NC300820 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0547 GMT 30 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 January--The newspaper AL-ITTIHAD today comments on the results of the Islamic conference which wound up yesterday.

In an editorial, the paper reviews the circumstances and reasons for convening the conference and speculates on what the conference's outcome should have been, noting that the conference ended without being able to solve any problems.

The editorial says: Those who are familiar with the resolutions adopted by the Islamabad conference and those who followed the behind-the-scene discussions clearly felt that the emergency conference was the victim of a state of indecision which diverted the conference from the basic mission for which it was convened and involved it in labyrinths and side issues.

The extraordinary conference had been convened to discuss the catastrophe which a nonaligned Muslim country--Afghanistan--was subjected to by the military force of a superpower, the Soviet Union. The implications of this occupation outweighs the actual occupation for it conceals ambitions greater than its objective and exposes the Indian Ocean and the Arab Gulf area to the threat of intervention by the superpowers.

AL-ITTIHAD says: It was envisaged that the conference would devote its efforts and discussions to this urgent question, which seriously affects the peoples and states of the area, and that the conferees would draw up practical views on ways and means of checking the invasion, preventing it from spreading to other areas and for forcing the invading forces to withdraw. Such planning demands--at the minimum--concentrating all efforts on the basic question and leaving other issues--which undoubtedly are also important--to the next session of the conference.

If the Islamabad conference had done this it would have emerged with a plan that would reassure the peoples in the area about their fate in view of the dangers facing them; the conference would not have turned into an arena for dispute and for recording different stances among the camps, blocs and axes. The main question would not have been swallowed in the whirlpool of differences. When the Islamabad conference opened it looked as though it would be able to solve all the world problems, but it ended without being able to solve any problems.

YAR

PRESIDENT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO AL-MASIRAH

JN251439 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Jan 80 JN

["Text" of YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's interview with the YAR magazine AL-MASIRAH--date not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] What took place at the recent San'a' unity meeting between the two leaderships of the two parts of the homeland? Can we know the contents of the dialog held between you and the leader of the southern part in Tunis during the summit conference?

[Answer] A statement was issued at the end of the San'a' meeting. The statement stressed a number of practical steps that should be quickly implemented, especially those regarding economic and (?political) coordination so as to achieve complete harmony between the two Yemeni development plans and to enhance the one Yemeni march toward prosperity. Our dialog with brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il in Tunis focused on studying the latest results of the unity talks as well as the latest developments in the Arab and international arenas [words indistinct].

[Question] The fraternal trends of the two Yemeni leaderships and their constant support for the current activities between the two parts of the homeland will have their influence on the future of Yemeni unity. How do you assess the present relationship with the southern part and what are the ways to successfully escalate future unity activity?

[Answer] The present relationship with the southern part of the homeland does not need to be described because it is a relationship between the sons of one people who live on one Yemeni land that was divided by the imamate and colonialism--but it will not remain divided in this way. I can say that this relationship is developing and getting stronger day after day. It is progressing along the path that will end with the declaration of the united state, God willing.

[Question] The YAR is working in international quarters to neutralize the Red Sea and keep it away from the zones of international dispute. What has been achieved in this regard? Was this discussed with the Arab leaders during the Tunis summit?

[Answer] We are earnestly eager to maintain our Arab region and the Red Sea region as an area of peace. We are doing our best, in cooperation with the region's states, to keep it away from international disputes and ambitions. Understanding between us exists on this basis, since security and peace are the atmosphere that should prevail in the region. Security and peace lead to the development or cooperation and coordination between us in the field of exploiting the wealth of the Red Sea and the region in the interest of our development plans and our peoples' prosperity.

SERVICES OF 93 SOVIET EXPERTS TERMINATED

NC300630 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2312 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 January--Wednesday's edition of Cairo's AL-JUMHURIYAH reports that the Egyptian Iron and Steel Company has terminated the services of 93 Soviet experts, representing the last group of experts working for the company. The paper adds that Egyptian experts have assumed all posts in the company previously occupied by Soviet experts.

KHALIL, LINOWITZ HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE, REAFFIRM FULL AUTONOMY

NC291300 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 January--A press conference was held today after Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil's meeting with Mr Sol Linowitz. The meeting lasted more than 90 minutes.

At the beginning of the press conference, Mr Linowitz expressed hope that something concrete would be achieved in the coming days to fulfill the promises made at Camp David and to insure the achievement of full autonomy for the Palestinians, which is the common aim of Egypt, Israel and the United States.

Dr Mustafa Khalil also made a statement at the beginning of the press conference in which he affirmed that he agrees with what Mr Linowitz has said. He said: We exchanged ideas on the question of full autonomy for the Palestinians and on the drawing up of a plan which would be acceptable to the Palestinians in accordance with the Camp David agreements.

Following are the minutes of the press conference, which Mr Linowitz began with a statement: He said that an exchange of views took place during this meeting for the second time, and that it was fruitful. He said that he will meet with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin for talks on the coming meetings of the general committee for autonomy negotiations.

He added: As I have said before, we have a common aim, and I hope that something concrete will be achieved in the coming days to fulfill the promises made at Camp David and to insure the achievement of full autonomy for the Palestinians, which is the common aim of Egypt, Israel and the United States.

Dr Mustafa Khalil replied: I would like to affirm that I agree with everything Mr Linowitz has said. I can say that we have exchanged ideas on the full autonomy for the Palestinians and on drawing up a plan which could be acceptable to the Palestinians in accordance with the Camp David agreements.

Linowitz was then asked: When you came to Egypt, you said you were optimistic about the possibility of reaching a solution on the question of full autonomy. Egypt's proposals were communicated to you today. Are you still optimistic? He answered: I am still optimistic, as I have previously said. In any negotiations, the parties must submit their ideas in order that we may reach a basis for achieving an agreement and progress toward solving the differences. We now know what the Egyptian point of view is and we heard earlier the Israeli position. I hope now that all of us will be able to work on a common ground and move in the direction of the comprehensive solution.

Asked if he plans to conduct a shuttle between Cairo and Tel Aviv, Linowitz said: I will start a shuttle as of today by going to Israel.

Asked whether he had any comments on the U.S. ideas, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil said: I prefer not to comment on any ideas now because Mr Linowitz is exchanging ideas and will go to Israel to ascertain the reaction of the officials there. We will have the opportunity to discuss these ideas when we meet at the collective session.

Dr Mustafa Khalil was then asked: You said that you submitted specific proposals. Is this the Egyptian concept of autonomy or will there be other ideas on this question? He answered: No. We have submitted specific proposals which are open for discussion. These proposals will be discussed at the next session of the general committee.

Asked if it was possible to disclose some of these specific proposals, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: I do not believe this is the time to reveal them and perhaps we will announce them later.

The same questioner then asked: Would this change the situation after what happened in Aswan, where the talks were deadlocked on the question of autonomy, and have the Egyptian proposals changed anything?

Dr Khalil answered that in Aswan nothing was discussed about autonomy so one could not talk of a deadlock.

The same questioner also said: The last session of the autonomy negotiations held in Mena House in Cairo reached a deadlock. Dr Mustafa Khalil said: There was no deadlock but the Israeli side presented its proposals and we presented our proposals. So we cannot say that these discussions were deadlocked. Dr Mustafa Khalil added: This is a time for exchanging ideas and Mr Linowitz has come with new ideas. Therefore, the negotiations are continuing and this is the only way of negotiating.

Asked whether the Egyptian proposals he received today have changed or eased the state of deadlock which prevailed at the Mena House session, Linowitz said: There was no deadlock. I repeat that in any negotiation each side submits its proposals and we try to ascertain the points of agreement and disagreement. The Israelis have submitted a plan of action and the other side did not consider this as the required answer. The Egyptian side is now presenting its ideas and I hope that we will all reach points of agreement, solve the differences and proceed toward our common goal.

Answering a question pertaining to May being set as a deadline for ending the autonomy negotiations, Linowitz said: We want progress in these discussions and we will try to solve the differences. If we have the will, determination and joint commitment we will be able to do so.

Asked once again about the deadlock in the Mena House discussions and as to whether for this reason he expected to speed up the negotiations process between now and May--the deadline set for ending the discussions--Linowitz said: A deadline has been set and this deadline is still valid. He added that he believed the negotiation process will be expedited, saying: I wish to assert for the first time that we are now dealing with fundamental issues. Each side explains its position at the negotiations table and we try to bring the stands closer. This makes me believe that we will embark on more intensive negotiations.

Asked his opinion about the idea of implementing autonomy in Gaza first and whether this idea would facilitate the negotiating process, Linowitz described the idea as splendid. He said that the idea has received the necessary attention and I believe it represents an important contribution.

Asked whether he will hold consultations with the Palestinians on this, the U.S. President's envoy said: Yes. I will try to meet with them.

Asked if he believes that it is time to invite the Palestinians to participate in the negotiations, U.S. Envoy Linowitz said: I believe that all parties concerned hope the Palestinians will participate. This is a longstanding invitation.

On the possibility of other parties joining the negotiations, Linowitz said: It is difficult for me to say so because, as you know, I met with King Husayn before I came to Egypt and I will go to Saudi Arabia and Morocco after my visit to Israel. He added: I have no basis for predicting anything. However, we believe it is important to inform them of what we are doing and what we seek to achieve.

Following the press conference, Linowitz went to Cairo airport and left for Israel.

Departure for Israel

NC291350 Cairo MENA in English 1343 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, Jan 29 (MENA)--Sol Linowitz, envoy of U.S. President Jimmy Carter to the Middle East, left here this afternoon for Israel after a three-day visit to Egypt.

President Anwar as-Sadat, Premier Dr. Mustafa Khalil and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali conferred with Linowitz during the visit on the Palestinian autonomy issue.

Head of the Protocols Department at the Foreign Ministry Muhsin ad-Diwani and U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton saw Linowitz off at the airport.

BUTRUS GHALI CITED ON AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS, NORMALIZATION

NC300855 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 30 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 January--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stressed that the next round of autonomy discussions is part of the negotiation process for achieving full autonomy for the Palestinian people by May 1980, as scheduled.

In an interview published in the weekly magazine AKHIR SA'AH, the minister of state for foreign affairs noted the importance of the coming round of discussions and said: This follows the beginning of the process of normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations, which gives a new thrust to the negotiations: normalization being a step in reaching a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East. Concerning the feeling that there is a crisis in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, Butrus Ghali said: The differences originally stem from the fact that we are adhering to the letter and spirit of the Camp David accord while Israel is attempting to introduce new concepts, which contradict the agreements. At the next meeting Egypt will present a complete plan which is based on the sound application of the Camp David agreements. As to the U.S. stance, Ghali stressed that the United States is and will continue carrying out the role of a full partner.

Regarding the process for normalizing the Egyptian-Israeli relations, Dr Butrus Ghali said that the normalization of relations started on 6 January in accordance with the treaty following the completion of the Israeli withdrawal to Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line, which was coupled with the removal of barriers.

Ghali noted that in accordance with the treaty--as of that date and within 6 months-- negotiations can begin for concluding trade, cultural and other agreements. We will abide by these dates.

About the return of the occupied territory to Egypt, the minister of state for foreign affairs said: This confirms the soundness of the Egyptian course and constitutes a precedent which can benefit the peoples in the area and restore their rights.

Concerning Egypt's stance regarding the events in Afghanistan and their effect on the area, particularly the Gulf area and the Red Sea, Dr Butrus Ghali said: Egypt has at the highest level condemned the Soviet Union's intervention, considering it an aggression against a friendly Muslim people. We will help these people and all peoples in the area in resisting foreign attempts at domination. Concluding his interview, Ghali affirmed that Egypt abides by the Arab collective security pact. We will help any Arab state subjected to aggression. Egypt is prepared to contribute to every effort in this respect at the request of the state concerned.

AS-SADAT INSPECTS PROJECTS IN DESERT AREA

NC291632 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today inspected the new food security and land reclamation projects in As-Salihyah district of Ash-Sharqiyah Governorate. He affirmed that what he has seen can rightly be considered the start of the green revolution and that 29 January will be an annual holiday.

President as-Sadat said: We began in this field at the point where others had stopped. He added: Here lies the future of Egypt and its prosperity. What we see today is the sound starting point. All we have to do is to exert more sweat and effort and insure more stability in our country to attract capital in order that we may reclaim millions of feddans.

At noon today, President as-Sadat inspected the model farm in As-Salihyah, which is established on an area of 21,000 feddans with the most up-to-date technology in cooperation with U.S. expertise.

During his 2-hour tour, President as-Sadat inspected the first stage of the farm project and the exhibition of equipment used on the farm. He also saw various kinds of vegetable products. He then listened to an explanation by officials of the various departments of the project. President as-Sadat directed that immediate action be taken to reclaim 150,000 feddans along the Cairo-Ismailia desert road.

TOGOLESE MINISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC252230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2138 GMT 25 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 25 January--Togolese Foreign Minister Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahiarye arrived in Cairo this evening for an official 5-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. The Togolese minister will hold discussions on the African and world situations. He will also sign an agreement on trade and cooperation between Egypt and Togo.

The Togolese foreign minister is scheduled to meet with Dr Butrus Ghali this Saturday. During his visit, the minister will also meet with Minister of State for Economic Cooperation Jamal an-Nazir, who met the Togolese minister at the airport.

The Togolese foreign minister was also met by Ambassador Ahmad Hatatah, director of the Foreign Ministry's African desk, and by the Togolese Foreign Ministry under secretary, who had arrived in Cairo on Wednesday.

Economic Agreement Signed 27 Jan

NC271200 Cairo MENA in English 1130 GMT 27 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo Jan 27 (MENA)--An agreement for activating economic, technical and trade cooperation between Egypt and Togo was signed here today. State Minister for Economic Cooperation Jamal an-Nazir signed for Egypt while Togolese Foreign Minister Anani Kuma signed for his country.

The agreement provides for the formation of a joint committee for economic and technical cooperation to meet annually and discuss the best means for cooperation between the two countries in the economic, technical and trade fields.

The Togolese foreign minister and his accompanying delegation arrived here last Friday on a visit to Egypt at the invitation of State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali.

Support for Egypt's Foreign Policy

NC271351 Cairo MENA in English 1305 GMT 27 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, Jan 27, (MENA)--The foreign minister of Togo today expressed his country's appreciation of any step leading to achievement of peace, pointing out that Togo supports any sister country adopting the peaceful means to settle its problems.

In a press statement the Togolese foreign minister expressed his country's hope for settling the Palestinian cause as being the crux of the Middle East conflict and the only means to materialise peace. He also lauded bilateral relations between Togo and Egypt and expressed happiness to visit Cairo at the invitation of State Minister for Foreign Affairs [Butrus Ghali], noting that his visit aims at boosting bilateral relations.

On events in Afghanistan he said that Togo denounced foreign intervention in domestic affairs of other states and underlined the necessity of respecting the sovereignty of states and condemned foreign intervention in affairs of independent states.

On Togo participation in conferences of the Organisation of African Unity, he said Togo attends all African conferences and seeks their success. He noted that Togo at present presides over the meetings of the African Liberation Committee currently convening in Dar Es Salaam and works for consolidating the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia besides consolidating the Africans in Rhodesia with a view to establishing the new Zimbabwe state.

Departure for Paris

NC291510 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 January--Togolese Foreign Minister Anani Kuma left Cairo for Paris today following a 4-day official visit to Egypt. During the visit he held talks with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali on the African and international situation as well as aspects of economic and trade cooperation between Egypt and Togo.

The Togolese foreign minister was seen off by Foreign Ministry Chief of Protocol Ambassador Muhsin ad-Diwani and head of the African Department Ambassador Ahmad Hatatah.

MODERN NAVAL UNITS TO JOIN FLEET

NC291330 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 January--Naval Forces Commander Vice Admiral 'Ali Muhammad has said that modern and developed naval units will soon join the Egyptian naval forces. He said these units include frigates, troop carriers, submarines, pontoon boats [sufun al-murur] and missile boats.

At the naval forces training day ceremony, he said that these units, which will be provided by the United States and other advanced states, will consolidate the fighting capability of the naval forces.

AL-AKHBAR COMMENTS ON GROMYKO'S TALKS IN SYRIA

NC307550 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0725 GMT 30 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 January--The newspaper AL-AKHBAR expresses surprise at the propaganda coming out of both Moscow and Damascus regarding the visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to Syria, which was described as of a great importance.

The paper says that Radio Moscow unwittingly threw some light on the subject, which it described as affecting the Soviet Union and Syria. The meaning of the phrases "coordination of Arab-Soviet cooperation" and "coordination of action and defense of the just cause of the Arab peoples" is well-known in the Soviet dictionary.

The paper notes that Gromyko went to Damascus to conclude with Al-Asad and the 'Alawite Ba'ith group a defense treaty similar with the ruler of Aden to that which the Soviet concludes with the rulers of Aden.

The paper says that what is noteworthy in Gromyko's discussions with the Syrian Ba'ith is the fact that neither side heard a single word about the story of steadfastness and resistance, which was the foundation upon which the rejectionist group was established.

The paper notes that in their discussions the Syrians failed to mention anything about their occupied territory. The paper wonders if the Syrians have forgotten the Golan or if they have sold it and no longer have the right to mention or think of it.

ASH-SHA'B FEARS ZIONIST INFLUENCE

LD281623 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 22 Jan 80 p 5 LD

['Adil Mustafa article: "Beware, the Jews Have Come"]

[Excerpt] In a previous article we said that with the peace settlement the Jews will come. This is natural. But some people might ask: Is there a difference between a Jew and an Israeli? There is supposed to be a difference, since Judaism is a religion. There is an American Jew, a Soviet Jew and so on. But an Israeli is a citizen who holds Israeli citizenship. In actual fact this is not so because Israel looks upon all the world's Jews as Israelis before anything else.

Some time ago AL-AHRAM published a series of articles on the cultural challenge between Egypt and Israel. I would say that this challenge has actually started, but it has started within our most sensitive sectors, the sector of young students. A small group of young American Jews with a Zionist spirit have come here in order to learn Arabic at Cairo University. Zionism runs like blood in the veins of these young American Jews. One of them charged that a large sector of the Egyptian people and of the Egyptian press is still using the term Zionist in a hostile sense. He said that the Egyptians must well understand Zionism's glorious truth--that it calls for love, peace and so on.

Therefore, this is a new kind of war, a war that is more dangerous than war with tanks and guns. This is the intellectual conflict in itself.

Let us now look at ourselves as Egyptians. How many of us know what Zionism is and what its dangers and plans are? How many of us know the right answer and the historical, political and religious arguments to repel the venom being spread by the advocates of Zionism, who have already infected others with such venom?

Despite the fact that we have hundreds of thousands of university graduates, cultural ignorance remains a prominent characteristic. Therefore, if we do not watch those [Jews] who are already here and those who will come with the normalization of relations, we will be faced with mentalities and ideas that have been able to rob Europe--countries of civilization and progress--of their will and turn them into an obedient tool.

Therefore, we call upon the thinkers and experts on Israeli affairs to clearly explain these "peaceful" methods and how they are being used in order to influence minds. This is because we must admit that the Egyptian people are good natured and easily open their heart to anyone who opens his arms to them, even if this happens to be the one who treacherously killed their own son.

This is not a call against a certain race but against guided thinking.

Just as Israel refuses to recognize the PLO because its covenant includes the phrase "eliminating Israel," we will not recognize Zionism and we will fight it because it calls for an Israel stretching from the Euphrates to the Nile.

LAWYERS ASSOCIATION REJECTS DEALING WITH ISRAEL

NC291020 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 29 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 January--At an emergency meeting held under the chairmanship of Dean Ahmad al-Khawajah, the Egyptian Lawyers Association decided to boycott all dealings with Israel until the last Israeli soldier has left Sinai and the Arab territory, including Jerusalem.

The newspaper ASH-SHA'B, organ of the opposition Socialist Party in Egypt, reports that at the 4 and 1/2-hour meeting, which devoted itself to study current Arab questions, it was decided to reject any attempt to convey Nile water to Israel, the concept of making military pacts in the area, and establishing foreign military bases or offering military facilities in the Arab area and Egypt.

Lawyer Denounces Normalization

JN261101 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 26 Jan 80 p 18 JN

[By Muhammad Abu Ghawsh]

[Excerpts] Ahmad al-Khawajah, dean of the Egyptian Lawyers Association, has reiterated the Egyptian lawyers' rejection and denunciation of the Camp David accords and their results.

Al-Khawajah, who is now in Jordan to participate in the meetings of the Permanent Bureau of the Arab Lawyers Union, said that the Egyptian Lawyers Association has issued a number of decisions denouncing and condemning the Camp David accords and their results. The association also called for a boycott on cooperation with the Israeli Government and institutions until the evacuation from the occupied Arab territories, particularly Jerusalem, is achieved.

The dean of the Egyptian lawyers told AD-DUSTUR that the Arab lawyers, particularly the members of the Egyptian Lawyers Association, will maintain their solid stand, which is: No cooperation under the canopy of occupation.

Asked about the normalization of the relations between Egypt and Israel and the combatting of the Camp David accords, the dean of the Egyptian lawyers said: The normalization is the natural fruit of the Camp David accords. Those who wish to combat the results should first deal with the cause. This is because if we deal with the cause, the results would logically collapse. We are basically against the Camp David accords and their results. The Arab lawyers, with the Egyptian lawyers in the forefront, will maintain their solid stand in rejecting any cooperation under the occupation.

AL-AZHAR CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS PUBLISHED

LD291033 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 22 Jan 80 p 13 LD

[AL-WATAN correspondent "Cairo Dispatch"]

[Excerpts] Cairo--AL-WATAN today publishes the full text of the resolutions adopted by the recent Al-Azhar conference which was basically organized to denounce the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and during which several Egyptian domestic issues were discussed, prompting the security authorities to intervene and cut the power supply in order to prevent the loudspeakers from carrying speeches to the people outside the holy Al-Azhar.

The conferees adopted the following resolutions and recommendations:

1. The conference calls on the Muslim peoples and governments to support the Afghan strugglers (Mujahidin) with the necessary funds, weapons and men.
2. The conference has decided to start enlisting volunteers in the Mudjahidin battalions. The conference calls on official quarters to facilitate the training and transportation of the Muhahidin battalions. The Islamic societies and groups participating in the conference urge starting the enlistment of urgent contributions to support the Mujahidin.
3. The conference calls on the Islamic governments to sever political, economic and military relations with heretic Russia out of loyalty to Islam.
4. The conference inside the holy Al-Azhar announces to Muslims all over the world that the sanctity of the land and countries of Islam is eternal and that Muslims the world over are responsible before God to regain every inch of the land of Islam from the occupied Islamic republics in the Soviet Union to Spain, Palestine and Afghanistan.
5. The conference asks the officials responsible for information to immediately halt the campaigns aimed at casting doubt on Islam as a creed and canonical law as well as the campaigns aimed at deriding Al-Azhar and its ulema in the newspapers and magazines and on television. The conference warns against continuing this scheme.
6. The conference calls for the information media to be purged of the shock forces of the evil intellectual invasion and for "Musa Sabri Jirjs" to be dismissed and interrogated immediately for his responsibility for the publication of a stream of venomous articles undermining Islam and deriding its ulema and also because of his responsibility for banning the publication of the answers of the ulema of Al-Azhar and Islam.
7. The conference requests the trial of Muhammad Sa'id al-'Ashmawi, the agent of world Freemasonry, for attacking Islam, casting doubt on the Islamic creed and the canonical law of Islam and deriding the ulema of Islam.
8. The conference calls on the security departments to investigate the phenomenon of widespread Zionist Rotary Clubs and their suspect aims and connection with the world Freemasonry cells. The conference warns Muslims throughout the world of the dangers of these suspect clubs and associations which masquerade behind words of fraternity, love and charitable services.
9. The conference asks security officials in Muslim Egypt to firmly discharge their responsibilities in confronting the open Christian missionary campaigns, represented by the distribution of leaflets attacking Islam, whatever their source, in order to protect our creed and Islam.
10. The conference requests the People's Assembly to fix a deadline for the issuance of the laws on the application of the Islamic canonical laws. The conference recommends that a conference for this purpose be convened as soon as possible.

11. The conference demands that the showing of the film entitled "The Birth of Christ" be halted immediately because it directly conflicts with the creed of our Muslim people.

12. The conference calls on the minister responsible for culture and information to support and facilitate the publication of the newspaper of the young people of the holy Al-Azhar as soon as possible in order to reply to the doubting campaigns and to give the young people and shaykhs of Al-Azhar the opportunity to play their leading role.

13. The conference believes that the present circumstances being experienced by the Islamic nation make it incumbent upon those concerned with culture and education in general and those in charge of education in our schools and universities in particular to face up to events. The conference calls for students' activities to be guided and for them to be kept away from degenerate activities like shameless dancing and singing parties in order to preserve the soundness of our young people lest they be torn between endorsed slogans and a reality contrary to these slogans.

14. The conference appeals to Islamic governments and peoples to face up to events and bury their differences and divisions and to declare a holy jihad against ferocious communism in the interest of Islam, not in the interest of America or the West.

15. The conference believes that the Islamic nation is now in dire need for the leadership of the holy Al-Azhar. Therefore, the conference appeals to the president of the republic, the prime minister and the People's Assembly to give independence to Al-Azhar, to return its usurped assets to it, to reinstate the institution of senior ulema, and to have the Al-Azhar rector elected by Muslim ulema all over the world in order to restore the Muslims' confidence in the azhar of Islam to what it was before.

16. The conferees recommend that a conference be held during the month of Rabi' al-Awal, corresponding to Tuesday, 12 February, to which officials in the ministries concerned will be invited in order to follow up the progress of the implementation of these resolutions and recommendations.

[Signed] 1. The shaykhs, ulema and young people of the holy Al-Azhar;

2. The Islamic groups in the Egyptian universities;

3. The following popular Islamic associations and bodies:

A--The Legal Society [Al-Jam'iyah ash-Shar'iyah];

B--The Mohammedan Association [Al-'Ashirah al-Muhammadiyah--Arabic];

C--The Islamic Guidance [Al-Hidayah al-Islamiyah];

D--The Youths of Muhammad [Shabab Muhammad];

E--The Orthodox Caliphs [Al-Khulafa' ar-Rashidin];

F--The Islamic Heritage [At-Turath al-Islami];

G--Ibn 'Ata'ullah;

H--Abu Bakr as-Siddiq;

I--The Islamic Medical Association;

J--The Islamic Center in Umbabah;

K--The Islamic Center in the Pyramids;

L--The Islamic Arab Association;

M--Representatives of the Free Sufi Ways of Life [At-Turuq as-Sufiyah al-Hurrah];

N--The Islamic Benevolent Society;

O--The Islamic Studies Society;

P--The Holy Koran Society;

Q--Representatives of the Societies in the Regions;

R--The Association of Mosque Imams;

S--The League of Readers [Jamiyat Rabitat al-Qurra'];

T--The Society of Legal Officials Authorized To Perform Civil Marriages [Jam'iyat al-Ma'dhunin ash-Shar'iyin].

AL-AKHBAR: GULF SECURITY LIES WITH EGYPT

LD291631 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 25 Jan 80 pp 1, 5 LD

[Musa Sabri article: "Where Will World War Threat Lead?"]

[Excerpts] Given the present great turbulences sweeping the world we must seek to perceive a realistic picture of the situation.

Could the critical situation between the United States and the Soviet Union lead to a military and nuclear confrontation that would destroy the whole world?

The answer is that this will not happen. The two superpowers that possess the most terrible tools of destruction resort to military threats that are very precisely calculated and that leave room for retreat and they avoid recklessness that might develop into genocide and bring us to "doomsday."

But what is actually happening now?

What is happening is that the United States is issuing a stern warning, backed up by military preparations, to the Soviet Union so that it will stop at a certain point. The Soviets, taking advantage of the U.S. predicament in Iran, have invaded Afghanistan and so the United States is now flashing the red light, which is a firm signal to Moscow to say that "henceforth there will be no hesitation in military confrontation."

The major powers understand this common language and realize that a definite warning comes only after a thorough calculation.

But the present international situation confirms that the U.S. calculations have come very late.

The Soviet Union is active in Africa; it has swallowed Angola, Ethiopia and South Yemen as well as Libya and Afghanistan in order to secure its borders. It is lulling Iran which is preoccupied with a heated conflict with the United States.

The Soviet Union has despaired of its reliance on the Arab regimes which it uses as means of implementing its strategy and achieving its ultimate goal--to reach the oil resources in the Middle East and to besiege Egypt, the power that managed to expel it from the area.

The Soviet Union has ceased to rely on Syria, Libya or Algeria in order to besiege Egypt and to exact vengeance for the blow to Moscow's prestige in the area. There is no harm, however, in these regimes continuing to bark, to distort facts and to shout at the top of their voices against Egypt and the peace process.

But the Soviet Union's calculations are now based on slow encirclement which has indeed now crept closer to North Yemen, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries. These countries are incapable of defending themselves even in limited fighting with a minor power. The Soviet Union therefore, counts on these regimes being struck from within. Therefore, when the time comes, overrunning them will be very easy. Reliance on bringing down these regimes with the help of Palestinian organizations, communist and otherwise, is taken into consideration in the Soviet calculations, particularly since defending the oil resources against acts of terrorism from within would be almost impossible.

All the statements that we hear from officials of those countries that they are capable of securing their position and can place reliance on a local plan to protect their regimes and health is sheer nonsense. Those who make such claims realize that they are facing the storm alone after having isolated themselves from Egypt--the only power that is capable of providing protection.

What has the United States done, on the other hand, to defend its primary interest in the area, namely to guarantee its oil supplies--and where one of the mainstays of guaranteeing these supplies lies through securing these weak regimes, which cannot, on their own, preserve their existence?

The U.S. military moves in the seas in the area are not mere muscle-flexing. They are moves made in accordance with a comprehensive military plan for standing by to insure U.S. interests by the force of arms. The new moves for military cooperation between the United States and China are not mere talk or a publicity stunt. They constitute new planning for a huge force which serves to issue a serious warning to the Soviet Union.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Gulf countries are in an unenviable, shaky position. The alliances in which they became involved with regimes that are in turn allied with the Soviet Union has placed them in an astonishingly confusing, contradictory position. The Gulf countries are natural allies of the United States. The mutual interests of Saudi Arabia, the Gulf countries and the United States are balanced. These countries provide the United States with oil while the latter provides them with security.

These countries cannot even establish relations with the Soviet Union or the other communist countries because they are well aware that the ultimate goal of the Soviet Union is to bring down these regimes sooner or later. But they have got themselves entangled in a shaky alliance with the rejectionist countries that draw inspiration from the Soviet Union and the Palestinian organizations that pose a threat to these regimes and regard them as reactionary regimes supplying oil to the United States which refuses to exert pressure for the establishment of a Palestinian state. Therefore, we hear Palestinian statements about the use of the oil weapon as if it were the Palestinians who own it and are in control of the oil resources.

We wish the matter only concerned Soviet or Iranian designs in the Gulf. The danger of Iraqi designs in the Gulf is evident and clear. If Saudi Arabia went to Iraq in order to secure some formal guarantee for the relations between itself and South Yemen, it now realizes that such security is not only formal but also flimsy; it does not conceal the teeth of the communist gang's designs in South Yemen.

Because of all this it behooves the Saudi, Kuwait and Gulf rulers to reconsider their calculations and to overcome the feelings of personal hatred that have governed their attitudes toward Egypt since there is no security for them without Egypt and there is no way to protect peace in the area against internal and external plots except from within the Egyptian bastion.

I can say--and the American politicians must admit the fact--that Egypt warned the United States of all that is happening now. This was done at As-Sadat's meeting with Ford in Austria 4 years ago. The minutes of the meeting record all that As-Sadat told Ford at the time. But the Americans thought then that we were exaggerating and painting a pessimistic picture in order to bring pressure to bear on U.S. policy in order that the United States would intervene effectively to bring about an Israeli withdrawal and the building of a Palestinian state. The minutes of President As-Sadat's meeting with Congress members 3 years ago also contained clear warnings about Soviet strategy in the area.

But all that is happening now cannot be separated from the cause of lasting and comprehensive peace in the Arab area which Egypt has championed.

The vigorous implementation of measures for peace between Egypt and Israel is an indivisible part of securing the area.

There is no doubt that the implementation of peace measures with mutual good will promotes reassurance, both in Egypt and Israel, and that the road to peace will be traversed to the end.

The normalization of relations between the two countries will be a living example of a miracle--that peace is not impossible. Going ahead with the normalization of relations will deepen the sense of security and will encourage those who are hanging back to support the cause of peace which, no doubt, will have an impact on the negotiations for self-rule for the Palestinian people in their land.

This means precisely and clearly that in boosting its defensive and offensive capabilities against foreign ambitions, Egypt is simply playing its role from a strong, firm position and on the basis of correct calculations, which should be evident to those harboring designs.

JORDANIAN PRIME MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT, LEAVES

JN281231 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 28 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 January--Jordanian Prime Minister Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and his delegation left Baghdad at noon today at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq. While in Baghdad, Sharaf conveyed a verbal message to President Saddam Husayn from King Husayn of Jordan and held talks with RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim.

In a predeparture statement, the Jordanian prime minister described his talks with President Saddam Husayn and 'Izzat Ibrahim as quite useful to the relations between Jordan and Iraq and to joint Arab action.

He added that his meeting with President Saddam Husayn was an excellent opportunity to listen to his excellency's analysis of the current Arab and international situation and to benefit from his experience and analysis. He said that the visit enabled him to exchange viewpoints on the Arab and international situation.

Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf was accompanied by Ministers of State Hasan Ibrahim and Sulayman 'Arar.

He was seen off by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim. A number of ministers and high-ranking officials.

FRENCH FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARY MEETS WITH OIL MINISTER

JN281646 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 28 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 January--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, RCC member and oil minister, met here today with Olivier Stirn, French secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him. The discussions dealt with relations between Iraq and France in general and oil relations in particular, as well as the development of these relations in the interests of the two friendly countries. The discussion also dealt with international issues of common interest, such as the Arab-European dialog and Arab-French relations.

The meeting was attended by the French ambassador in Baghdad, the oil minister under secretary for planning affairs and several oil ministry officials.

The French secretary arrived in Baghdad last night.

Meets With Ramadan

JN281945 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 28 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 January--Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Olivier Stirn, French secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him.

Taha Yasin Ramadan explained Iraq's principled stand on Arab and international affairs, particularly the Palestinian question.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations and means of strengthening them in the service of the Iraqi and the French peoples.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

JN300755 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 30 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 January--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr. Sa'dun Hammadi returned here this morning after participating in the meetings of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, which ended its work in Islamabad last night.

The conference issued a statement at the end of its meetings, condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, suspending Afghanistan's membership in the Islamic Organization, not recognizing the new Afghan regime under Babrak Karmal and boycotting it politically, economically and culturally.

The conference called on the Islamic countries to boycott As-Sadat's regime for normalizing relations with the Zionist enemy.

The conference strongly condemned the repeated Zionist attacks on southern Lebanon and the enemy's expansionist policy and designs inside the occupied Arab territories.

The conference approved an Iraqi draft resolution condemning As-Sadat's step to establish relations with the Zionist entity and the Zionist-As-Sadat-U.S. collusion against the Palestinian people.

PFLP LEADER MAKES STATEMENT, LEAVES 29 Jan

JN290903 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 29 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 January--Bassam Abu Sharif, member of the Politburo of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and editor in chief of the front's organ AL-HADAF left Baghdad for Beirut this morning at the end of a weeklong visit to Iraq. In a predeparture statement Abu Sharif said his talks with Ba'th Party National Command officials dealt with the current situation in the Arab area and the escalation of the Zionist's attacks on southern Lebanon in an attempt to dominate the area.

Abu Sharif added that he took part in the Arab-European dialog symposium now meeting here to explain the Arab views on the issue of cooperation between Europe and the Arabs and to explain the central and primary Arab issues, foremost of which is the issue of Palestine.

TARIQ 'AZIZ ADDRESSES ARAB, EUROPEAN JOURNALISTS

JN292152 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 29 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpts] Comrade Tariq 'Aziz, Ba'th Party National Command member and deputy chief of the national cultural and information office, has affirmed that there can be no balanced relations between the Arab nation and any regional or international blocs unless they truly understand the Palestine question and adopt a fair stand on this question.

Addressing the final meeting of the symposium of Arab and European journalists held at the College of Medicine in Baghdad today, Comrade 'Aziz said: The Arab homeland and Europe have a great deal in common. They directly influence one another and are both affected by international economic, political and military changes.

Comrade 'Aziz said that misunderstanding in economic and political relations has done great harm to the Arab nation in Europe. He added that the dialog during his symposium achieved great understanding between Arab and European journalists, constituting a good step forward.

Comrade 'Aziz said that having achieved complete independence, Iraq, which is part of the Arab homeland, now has good relations with others, thereby setting an example for sound international relations with both East and West Europe in all fields.

In their final statement, the Arab and European journalists affirmed that a comprehensive and just solution to the Palestine question can only be achieved through complete recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to regain all of their national soil and to exercise their right of self-determination in accordance with UN resolutions.

The journalists called upon the whole world to support the Palestinian people in their struggle to regain their rights, on the consideration that this is a humanitarian struggle and that freedom is indivisible.

The statement called for an end to the continuous attempts to liquidate the Palestine question, such as the Camp David conspiracy, which has overlooked the Palestinian Arab people's basic rights, the Zionist expansion in the occupied territory, which is intended to entrench the occupation under the so-called autonomy talks, the continuous construction of Zionist settlements, the continuous military attacks on southern Lebanon and the establishment of a border strip that Israel is using to infiltrate the Arab region and to divide it and control its natural resources.

The conferees stressed the need to preserve Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the unity of the Lebanese people.

ANTI-AS-SADAT DEMONSTRATIONS OCCUR IN IRAQ

JN261950 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpts] The Iraqi masses today expressed their strong indignation and their rejection of the treasonous conspiracy and the cowardly step taken by As-Sadat, the traitor of the nation and the agent of imperialism and Zionism. The last link in the chain of the conspiracy was opening Arab Egypt's border to the Zionist entity and exchanging diplomatic representation with the Zionist enemy.

Thousands of citizens staged mammoth demonstrations in Baghdad today. They toured the streets shouting death to the enemies of Arabism and expressing their denunciation and condemnation of As-Sadat's treasonous steps, with which he is trying to distort the Arab nation's struggle and obliterate its honorable history and magnificent sacrifices on the road to liberation and return.

At the Bab al-Mu'assam Square, in which the angry crowds gathered, Comrade Nalim Baddad, member of the Ba'ith Party National Command and official in charge of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Office, delivered a speech on behalf of the party in which he said: This day, which has witnessed the last link in the chain of the treasonous Egyptian ruler's plotting against the Arab nation, will mark the end of policies which try to adopt appeasing stands on the nation's ordeal.

Comrade Haddad affirmed that the pan-Arab and socialist 17 July revolution, led by the brave pan-Arab hero President Saddam Husayn, has never stopped in repulsing the conspiracy by all means and with all its force. It has performed the honorable role of mobilizing the creative Arab resources in repulsing the enemies of the Arab nation.

COMMENTARY CONSIDERS PROBLEMS FACING NEW IRANIAN PRESIDENT

JN292042 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jan 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There is no doubt that turbulence, chaos, divisiveness, bad economic and social conditions, the collapse of security and stability, the prevalence of tyranny and terrorism, the emergence of chauvinism, racism and sectarianism and fumbling in regional and international policies have been the main features of the period of Khomeyni's leadership of Iran. No doubt also, these features will not change during the next phase or phases, despite the new form of government that is being introduced through the general elections and the selection of one of Khomeyni's confidant as a figurehead president for the first Iranian Republic.

The new Iranian president is inheriting a heavy burden of political, economic and social crises and problems that he will never be able to solve, especially since the ruling council--headed by Khomeyni himself--will continue to hold the key to Iranian policy. Regardless of who is heading them, the departments of the executive branch will be no more than instruments for carrying out the orders of the supreme, who has granted himself extraordinary powers under the Iranian Constitution, which was forced on the Iranian peoples. These powers include the dismissal of the government, the appointment of senior officials, the declaration of war, the acceptance of peace, the conclusion of deals, treaties and pacts and the running of the country's affairs in general.

The first problem that will be faced by Bani-Sadr, despite the fact that he is a member of the ruling council and a confidant, is the duality and the contradiction between the responsibilities and jurisdictions of the government departments and those of the de facto power, beginning with the responsibilities and jurisdictions of the president of the republic and ending with those of the smallest committee of the government guards and the special courts. Bani-Sadr will never be able to circumvent this formula. No matter how cleverly he tries, he will always find himself captive to and restricted by this formula. He will always find himself carrying out the wishes and whims of its creators and mentors.

The other main problem that the new president, who is an economic expert himself, will face and yet not be able to solve is the grave economic and financial crisis in Iran, following the emergence of a new exploitative class of feudalistic clergymen and politicians and an army of unemployed people, the disruption of thousands of factories and plants, the disappearance of most raw materials and basic consumer goods and the astronomical rise in prices. No doubt an acute economic crisis is bound to have a negative effect on social conditions, especially with the existing widespread unemployment, the lack of security and the rigid laws recently passed by the Khomeyni authorities.

Regarding domestic policy, one cannot underestimate the problems of the Iranian people, who have suffered racial discrimination and persecution and who have been deprived of their fundamental political, cultural and human rights under the new constitution, imposed on the Iranians through a bogus referendum under the pressure and tyranny of the so-called Revolution Guards.

Government sources in Tehran have admitted that the elections could not be held in vast areas of Azerbaijan and Kordestan because of armed clashes between the populations there and the Khomeyni guards. Other political sources said many people in Ahvaz and Baluchestan boycotted the elections. This is in addition to the general boycott declared by the main opposition parties, the national front forces, progressive Iranian figures and a large number of men of religion in Tehran and the provinces.

In regard to foreign policy which will undoubtedly reflect the domestic situation, observers are unanimous in holding that this policy as well will fair no better, especially if Iran continues to export its perverted concepts and practices to neighboring countries and maintains its policy of aggression and expansion, as has happened with regard to the Arab islands in the Gulf, Bahrain and other Gulf countries, or has happened recently with regard to Afghanistan. Bani-Sadr himself declared that Afghanistan was a part of Iran that must be regained. The Iranian stand on the Afghan issue after the Soviet intervention has exposed Iranian policy. Carter praised this policy when he said that it will improve the prospects for mutual cooperation.

It is no secret that U.S. circles are openly pleased with Bani-Sadr's success in the elections. The United States has, in fact, aided his success when it stopped making threats about naval blockade and economic sanctions during the elections. This is sufficient indication of the line Iranian policy will follow under its new president; Bani-Sadr expressed his good intentions to the U.S. administration when he promised to develop relations with it and to do all he can to solve false hostages issue.

ATH-THAWRAH: BRITAIN ATTEMPTING RETURN TO REGION

JN271218 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 27 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 27 January--In an article published today, the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH warns that Britain's attempt to return to east of Suez coincides with, and shares common objective with the declared aggressive U.S. policy. The paper says that Lord Carrington's recent visit to Oman "indicates serious motives still dominate Britain's imperialist mentality."

ATH-THAWRAH says that Britain wants to join an existing, but undeclared, pact comprising the United States, Oman and Iran, "which has not given up its policeman's role as shown by its continued occupation of the three Arab islands in the Arab Gulf."

The paper adds that Britain is trying to exploit the opportunity afforded by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Omani people's mounting resistance against the Qabus regime and the developments in Iran to attempt "an unsuccessful return" to the region with U.S. encouragement.

BRIEFS

TV COOPERATION WITH CSSR--Baghdad, 29 January--The Iraqi Radio and Television General Organization signed a cooperation protocol here today with the Czechoslovak television organization. The protocol provides for the exchange of movies and special programming on the occasion of national days, the participation in festivals organized by Czechoslovak television and the exchange of expertise in program production. [Text]
[Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 29 Jan 80 JN]

KING HUSAYN REPORTEDLY ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT U.S.

JN281144 Doha QNA in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Cairo, 28 January--The Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM reports today that Sol Linowitz, U.S. President Jimmy Carter's envoy and head of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy negotiations, conveyed President Carter's invitation to King Husayn of Jordan to visit the United States, adding that the Jordanian monarch has accepted the invitation.

Citing U.S. sources, the paper says that Linowitz, who recently met with King Husayn in London, told the king that the United States is determined to see that full Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is realized.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM IRAQ 28 JAN

JN281550 Amman JNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpt] Amman, 28 January--Prime Minister His Excellency Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf returned to Amman from Baghdad this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Iraq. During the visit, he met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and conveyed to him an oral message from His Majesty King Husayn. He also held talks with senior Iraqi officials. Minister of State Hasan Ibrahim and Minister of State for the Prime Ministry's Affairs Sulayman 'Arar returned with his excellency the prime minister.

The prime minister was received at the airport by Agriculture Minister Dr Qasim ar-Rimawi, the director of public security and a number of officials.

The prime minister described his talks with President Saddam Husayn and RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim as "extremely beneficial for relations between Jordan and Iraq and for joint Arab action."

CABINET TO ADOPT PROCEDURES ON EVACUATION OF WEST BANK, GAZA

JN240748 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 24 Jan 80 p 1 JN

[Text] Amman AD-DUSTUR has learned that during yesterday's session, the cabinet reviewed the situation in the occupied territories and the Israeli occupation authorities' practice of inducing the emigration of Arab citizens.

It was learned that the government intends to adopt special arrangements and procedures to deal with the Arab citizens' evacuation of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

It was also learned that the cabinet studied the powers that will be granted to the ministerial committee dealing with complaints, in order to enable this committee to deal with issues firmly, within the framework of the substantial powers given it and to prevent the handling of issues in a routine manner.

COMMENTARY ON NORMALIZATION OF EGYPTIAN-ISRAEL RELATIONS

JN261847 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Jan 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Today, President as-Sadat completed Egypt's isolation from the Arab world. He ended the state of war with Israel and opened Egypt's border with Israel, following Israel's withdrawal from two-thirds of the Sinai Peninsula.

Observers unanimously agree that this step represents the beginning of the most dangerous stage in the Middle East conflict. It entrenches the Egyptian regime's final withdrawal from the Arab family.

Egypt officially announced yesterday that it will boycott the Arab boycott of Israel and pledged to implement every single world it has signed with Israel, thereby marking the beginning of the normalization of relations, which will be followed by the exchange of ambassadors between Cairo and Tel Aviv on 26 February.

The Arab world was aware of the gravity of Egypt's capitulation to Israel's terms. The normalization of relations, the lifting of the economic boycott against Israel and the opening of the Egyptian border to Israelis--despite the continued Zionist occupation of Arab territories, holy Jerusalem and one-third of the Sinai Peninsula--have moved Egyptian-Israeli relations to an advanced level, interpreting the separate solution between them as the sole outcome of the Camp David accords and as their ultimate goal. [sentence as heard]

The entrenchment of the separate solution and the normalization of realtions between Egypt and Israel, under the cover of increasing U.S. aid to the two Camp David partners, provide Israel with further chances to gain new footholds in the Arab east and to loot and Judaize the occupied Arab territories by planting this land with Jewish settlers.

The outcome of Egyptian-Israeli relations at the current stage creates for the Arab League more tasks and responsibilities and further adherence and commitment to the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences. The Egyptian regime, which is allied with Israel, has become a position of force synonymous with Israel in its attempts to impose military hegemony over the countries in the area by imposing the fait accompli on them.

The Arab League countries shoulder the responsibility of defending the Arabs' central issue, which President as-Sadat has bargained away in negotiations with Israel, negotiations which resulted in the restoration of two-thirds of Sinai in return for abandoning holy Jerusalem, the Palestinian issue, the Palestinian people's rights and the occupied Arab territories.

We believe that this responsibility can be interpreted by entrenching and strengthening Arab solidarity and uniting the ranks to face the events, challenges and dangers which threaten the entire area.

Egypt's withdrawal from the Arab ranks should be the primary incentive for strengthening Arab capabilities in confronting the dangers that result from the Egyptian-Israeli alliance so that the Arab and Islamic countries' first priority will be Israel's total evacuation from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to self-determination on the soil of their homeland of Palestine. This is the only way to establish peace in the area.

Further Comment

JN260812 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 26 Jan 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Alley Is Blind Despite the Opening of Borders," the newspaper AL-AKHBAR has commented as follows: The land and sea routes between Egypt and occupied Palestine will be opened today. The Zionist entity believes this step offers new momentum toward planting its roots in the occupied Arab land, as a result of the Camp David accords. The Zionist entity with all of its institutions, welcomed the opening of borders with Egypt, thereby unveiling some previously prepared Israeli plans to infiltrate the Egyptian political, economic and social spheres.

The other side, the As-Sadat regime, which has been given more than one chance to give up this irresponsible initiative, is now facing a dreadful and vicious apparatus. This apparatus is trying to pave the way for the Egyptian regime, in an attempt to drag it into a new tripartite alliance.

In conclusion, the paper says: Today, As-Sadat will open his borders for the Israelis. He, however, will not be able to open the road in regard to the Israeli self-rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

AD-DUSTUR COMPARES AFGHANISTAN, PALESTINE ISSUES

JN280906 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 28 Jan 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Comparing the issue of Palestine with that of Afghanistan, the newspaper AD-DUSTUR says the foreign ministers conference, which is being convened under the slogan "The brotherhood of Islam" has no choice but to give equal consideration and effort to solving the two issues. Hence, the Jordanian minister of state's emphasis on the Israeli invasion of Palestine and the occupation of Jerusalem. The Afghanistan events remind us of the Palestine tragedy.

The Islamic countries that rushed to discuss the Afghanistan issue cannot but take into consideration the Jordanian warning against bypassing the Palestinian people's tragedy. Further, the paper adds, the Islamic countries cannot turn a deaf ear to the sincere Jordanian call to mobilize the potentials of the Islamic countries and to unify their ranks in facing the dangers menacing them. These countries cannot adopt different stands on similar issues.

COMMENTARY ON GROMYKO VISIT, SOVIET, SYRIAN STANDS

JN281457 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Jan 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's current visit to Syria is considered of great importance and gravity in light of the recent Arab and international developments and since the circumstances surrounding this visit clearly show that its background is directly associated with Syria's steadfast stand throughout the Arab region, a stand aimed at tightening the noose around the Camp David accords, aborting the U.S. settlement and creating the right atmosphere for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

This visit comes at the invitation of the Syrian political leadership. This invitation clearly shows that the Soviet role in supporting and backing the Arab right is unlimited, since this role has strengthened the Arab position in the Middle East conflict and has provided the means for maintaining steadfastness and continuing the comprehensive battle of liberation.

This role, which has begun to threaten the imperialist interests in the region, will further develop and deepen in light of the present political realignment in the Middle East, where states have reached the extent of being forced to abandon middle positions and to take either the side of the left or right.

Indeed, Gromyko's visit to Damascus cannot be separated from the general framework of the extensive, effective Syrian move in the Arab and international arenas, a move aimed at entrenching the pan-Arab Confrontation and Steadfastness Front--which rejects the Camp David accords and the separate peace treaty--and strengthening the Arab nation's positions of attack while confronting the most savage Zionist-imperialist plots at this stage.

This move began in one direction but is now moving in various directions, since its pan-Arab nature behooves it to have such characteristics and to influence other circles and places.

Such a move is tantamount to implementing the Ba'th Party's seventh congress resolutions, which candidly called for strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation with the communist bloc, particularly the friendly Soviet Union, and using all the available Arab potentials to serve the battle of steadfastness and liberation.

This fact clearly indicates that Arab Syria, which stands in the main front against Zionist and imperialist powers, will neither kneel nor capitulate under pressures or plots, since its fate lies in adopting these pan-Arab stands and protecting the Arab nation.

The Zionist enemy has begun to threaten Arab Syria and is feverishly attempting to exacerbate the tension prevailing in the region. However, such provocations will not deceive others, since Syria is strong both internally and externally and is capable of deterring aggression and striking at any impudent side attempting to undermine its steadfastness. Thus, Syria remains steadfast and determined to advance on this path until the Arab banners flutter in the region's skies.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS THREE SOVIETS KILLED IN SYRIA

NC281434 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 28 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Our correspondent reports that three Soviet embassy officials were killed last Saturday when gunmen opened fire on them near the Aleppo Club. The Muslim Brotherhood issued a statement denying responsibility after having been accused by Syrian intelligence of having committed the incident.

Our correspondent also reports that intelligence units in Latakia, Aleppo and Tartus have raided and blown up liquor stores. Curfew is still in force in Latakia, Aleppo and Tartus from 0600 to 1800.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS CLASHES IN TOWN OF ALEPPO

NC251331 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 25 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Our correspondent reports that continuous clashes took place in Al-Qal'ah, Al-Kallafi and Al-Judaydah in Aleppo yesterday and the day before. At 0800 yesterday, the president of the Sa'd al-Ma'mun University was killed in Al-Kurah Al-Ardiyah quarter of Aleppo.

The Muslim Brotherhood distributed leaflets denying responsibility for recent explosions that took place in liquor stores. The leaflets accused Syrian intelligence of carrying out the explosions in order to defame the Muslim Brotherhood and focus public indignation on them.

BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION TO VISIT GDR, USSR

JN281740 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpt] A Syrian Ba'th Party command delegation led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, will begin a cordial visit to the GDR on 30 January and to the Soviet Union on 4 February. The visits are in response to invitations extended by the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee.

BA'TH, MOROCCAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS

JN282147 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 28 Jan 80 JN

[Text] The first session of talks began today between the Ba'th Party delegation under Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, and the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism under Comrade 'Ali Yata, the secretary general of the party. The two parties discussed bilateral relations and means of strengthening them to bolster relations between the two parties and the two fraternal peoples and in the service of fateful Arab issues.

Comrade al-Ahmar detailed the results of the Ba'th Party's seventh congress and the important recommendations which were issued. He also reviewed the present developments in the Arab arena and the threats faced by the Arab world as a result of the escalated imperialist-Zionist onslaught, which aims at reorganizing the affairs of the region in a way suitable for U.S. imperialist goals and its plans to reestablish its supremacy over the Arab world in order to continue plundering its resources and in order to entrench the Zionist presence. He also reviewed the present international political situation, particularly imperialist and Zionist movements in Third World states that are trying to achieve political and economic independence, as is the case in Iran and Afghanistan.

Comrade 'Ali Yata explained the tasks shouldered by the Party of Progress and Socialism in Morocco to build a socialist society in order to achieve social justice, development, prosperity and progress for the Arab masses in the fraternal state of Morocco. Comrade Yata expressed his appreciation for Syria's militant role and its confrontation to foil imperialist and Zionist plots and to destroy the capitulatory trend of As-Sadat and all its results, which are hostile to our Arab people's ambitions to liberate their territories and to regain their usurped rights. He called on all popular and official Arab forces to support Syria under the leadership of the struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th Party secretary general and president of the republic.

Yata expressed total support for the sound policy adopted by the Ba'th Party and the Syrian Government in mobilizing Arab potential and solidarity and strengthening relations with the socialist bloc, particularly with the friendly Soviet Union.

They also discussed the firm relations between the two parties. The two sides agreed to strengthen these relations by drawing up a program for cooperation between the two parties in a manner that will boost their march and joint struggle.

PAPER QUESTIONS CONCERN EXPRESSED FOR ISLAM

JN271128 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 27 Jan 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "A Warning in Difficult Times," the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says: The Islamic conference in Islamabad takes place in unusual circumstances and we can say that it is an extraordinary conference, the date of which comes in line with the wishes of the United States and the parties to the Camp David agreements.

The United States and its agents in the area are doing their best to subjugate the entire area and place it under their influence. They are using the Afghan issue, which is an internal issue concerning the Afghan people alone, as an excuse to implement their diabolical scheme which will bring undesired catastrophes to the area, thus making the peoples in the area pay the costly price for this scheme which expresses the extent of the hatred harbored by these parties for the peoples in the area and their struggle for liberation and independence.

The strange thing one wonders about is why these parties' concern over Islam did not make itself apparent in this way before? What is also strange is that the United States and Zionism, represented by the state of Israel, and traitor Anwar as-Sadat claim they are the protectors of Islam and Islamic values and the defenders of Muslims. Will the United States ever defend Islam except if it serves its interests? Is it true that Zionism, Islam's primary enemy, can be concerned about Islamic values at a time Israel is occupying Jerusalem, which contains the holiest Islamic and Christian sanctities? Is it true, that As-Sadat, who capitulated to the Zionists and relinquished the holiest Islamic sanctities, can be concerned about Islam? How strange and surprising is this deceit and how strange is this hypocrisy.

DAMASCUS REPORTS GROMYKO'S DEPARTURE, STATEMENT

JN291253 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, Mrs Gromyko and the accompanying delegation left Damascus at 1100 today following a 3-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the Syrian Arab Republic leaders. During the visit, Gromyko met with President Hafiz al-Asad and held talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Gromyko was seen off at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, several Foreign Ministry officials, Soviet Ambassador in Damascus Yukhin, the embassy staff and the ambassadors of the socialist countries in Damascus.

Gromyko expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of his visit to Syria and with his talks with Syrian officials headed by President Hafiz al-Asad.

In a statement to journalists prior to departure, Gromyko said: Our meetings and talks with Syrian officials affirm that the Soviet Union and Syria are serious in consolidating their existing relations. He added that the two countries are guided in their relations by their firm stands. This is the major characteristic of the relations between Syria and the Soviet Union. He said that Syria and the Soviet Union will continue their endeavors to strengthen and entrench their relations. These relations will become more comprehensive through the continued meetings between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Leonid Brezhnev.

BA'ATH OFFICIAL RECEIVES VISITING SOVIET DELEGATION

JN291443 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--This morning, Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party assistant secretary general, received a Soviet Committee in Defense of Peace delegation under Minavar Tursunovich Tursunov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers in the Republic of Uzbekistan and presidium member of the Soviet Committee in Defense of Peace.

Comrade al-Ahmar discussed the latest developments in the Arab-Zionist conflict, affirming Syria's principled stand on confronting the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the peoples of the region and As-Sadat's treason against the Arab nation.

The head of the visiting delegation affirmed his country's appreciation of the just struggle waged by our state in defense of its just issues and of such issues as the security and liberation of the region's peoples.

SYRIA SAYS ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE BEHIND EMBASSY EXPLOSION

JN291651 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1622 GMT 29 Jan 80 JN

[Text] An official source in the Foreign Ministry has stated the following: At 1130 today, 29 January, an explosive charge went off on the ground floor of the Syrian embassy in Paris. The explosion resulted in the martyrdom of one embassy local employee and the injuring of one woman diplomat, four embassy local employees and four Frenchmen and Romanians. The explosion also caused extensive damage to the embassy building.

This criminal attack on the Syrian embassy is the work of the Israeli intelligence and its agents. It is part of the imperialist-Zionist campaign, which is trying desperately to weaken Syria's steadfastness against the plans to subject the region to foreign influence and the aims of the Camp David accords.

The martyr, Marwan Hammami, was a Syrian national who worked as a local employee in the consular section of the Syrian embassy in Paris. Of the nine wounded, five are Syrian: the woman diplomat, named Umaymad al-Hilu, along with Habibah Jundi, Intisar Ahmad, Madelaine al-Jidd and a local employee named Adnan Masalmah; and the remaining four are three Frenchmen and one Romanian, who happened to be in the consular section at the time of the explosion. The French police immediately began to investigate the incident.

AL-ASAD CONGRATULATES IRAN'S BANI-SADR

JN291446, Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a congratulatory message to Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the announcement of his victory in the Iranian presidential elections.

Following is the text of the cable: Now that the final results of the presidential elections in Iran have been announced and you have won by a large majority, I, on the behalf of the Syrian people and in my own name, have the pleasure of congratulating you for the trust conferred upon you by the fraternal Iranian people.

I would like to convey my most sincere wishes for success to you in the responsibilities of the new title that has been conferred upon you. I would also like to express my wishes that, under the leadership of His Eminence Imam Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, the Iranian Revolution will continue its struggle to achieve the interests of the Iranian people, elevate Islam and safeguard Iran's independence and liberation from all forms of imperialist interference in its affairs.

I would like to express my confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran, along with the common struggle against imperialism and Zionism that we are waging together for the sake of the issues of all peoples, will become even stronger.

I would like to express my confidence that the Iranian Islamic Revolution's support for the Arab issues and the holy Palestinian issue, support which we highly appreciate, will remain one of the foundations of Iranian policy.

I would also like to take this opportunity to send you my most sincere wishes for health and happiness. Again, I wish you the best of luck and success.

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B ASSAILS U.S. ARMING OF MOROCCO

LD291115 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 24 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Speeding Up the Award"]

[Excerpts] Today two Congressional subcommittees begin their debate on President Carter's decision to double military aid to the Rabat regime in order to enable it to face its successive defeats in the Western Sahara. Observers unanimously believe that the U.S. administration has waited for a suitable internal and international situation to obtain the approval of the two legislative bodies on giving assistance to the Moroccan ruler, who has recently been devoting his efforts to defending U.S. stands on all current international issues.

The decision to refer the matter to the Congress has come in the midst of international developments which, from the Carter administration's viewpoint, will not lead to a worldwide reaction--particularly from the African community--to final approval for arming Morocco so it can continue its aggression against the Saharan people and disregard resolutions by international bodies. Rabat has effectively contributed to the storm that Washington has raised about events in Afghanistan and to its pose as defender of peoples and even of Islam, which is quite contrary to the Carter administration's stand toward the Islamic Revolution in Iran and against Islam, to which the administration's media have attributed every abhorrence.

The exploitation of present international conditions in order to arm the Moroccan king shows how much the U.S. administration adheres to human rights and to the people's right to self-determination--a principle which President Wilson instituted when he felt the dangers threatening the interests of the imperialist octopus.

Otherwise, how can intervention in one area be reconciled with arming invaders in order to intervene in another area?

In fact, the Rabat regime is today reaping the fruits of its subservience and accepting the role of a pawn in the American plans aimed against the whole Arab world.

The efforts to bring about rapprochement between As-Sadat and Zionism, the active contribution to paving the way to the ill-omened visit to Jerusalem and, recently, the stand toward Afghan events and the choice of being among the first to call for a boycott of the Olympic games are but some of the aspects of this exploitation of peoples' interests in order to defend a throne that is doomed to collapse.

PRIME MINISTER ABDELGHANI VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

For reportage on the visit by Algerian Prime Minister Abdelghani to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia see the Yugoslavia section of the 24 January East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LIBYA

LIBYA, LEBANESE NATIONAL MOVEMENT ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

LD262233 Tripoli JANA in English 0930 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Benghazi, Jan 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--A delegation representing the Lebanese patriotic movement left Benghazi yesterday after ending a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Present at the delegation's send-off at Benina airport were the secretary for local congress affairs at the General People's Congress and a representative of the Foreign Secretariat's Protocol Department.

The secretary general of the movement's central political council and head of the delegation made a statement to our correspondent in which he confirmed that the visit achieved positive results in strengthening bilateral relations between the Lebanese patriotic movement and the grand (?Al-Fatah) revolution, and in coordinating efforts for unified patriotic confrontation of capitulationist policies.

The delegation stressed the need for supporting the Lebanese people's struggle under the leadership of the patriotic movement to ascertain Lebanon's unity and Arab character and to protect the Palestinian revolution.

The delegation affirmed its solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their struggle for confronting imperialist and Zionist conspiracies implemented by the defeated Egyptian president, and expressed belief in the unity of patriotic and progressive Arab forces as the best means of foiling all conspiracies.

After the end of the visit, the following statement was issued:

A delegation representing the Lebanese patriotic movement's leadership paid a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya between 20-25 January 1980.

The delegation held several meetings with the grand Al-Fatah revolution's leadership and the General People's Congress' Foreign Liaison Bureau, dealing with basic Arab problems and the current situation in Lebanon.

The talks resulted in agreement by both sides of the need for total Arab confrontation of the capitulationist stance adopted by the defeated Egyptian president and has resulted in the normalisation of relations with (Israel) and the establishment of an Egyptian-(Israeli)-American military alliance which threatens the Arab nation's future existence.

The two sides reaffirmed their belief that Palestine was and still remains the Arab nation's core issue and the cause for confrontation against the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary camp.

The two sides affirmed that the reinforcement of confrontation against treacherous capitulatory policies calls for the support of the Palestinian revolution so that it can continue its armed struggle for the complete liberation of Palestinian soil. Thus, the following should be taken into consideration:

1. Armed struggle leads toward the liberation of Palestine.
2. The need for commando operations on all Arab fronts on the basis that the legality of Palestinian struggle stems from the revolution, as well as national, revolutionary and patriotic rights to fight on any Arab area.
3. The need to direct commando operations against Israel and its vital institutions.
4. The stress on the need to utilize all Arab weapons, especially oil, in the battle with the enemy. If oil is not used, it should be destroyed to stop its use as a weapon by the enemy.
5. Solid faith in the masses and working towards their liberation and mobilising them by way of the revolution, liberation, and the awakening of the Arab and Palestinian masses to their role in confronting their enemies. The belief that the acquisition of Arab liberty and self-determination are basic conditions for the assumption of their freedom fighting role. The real tragedy of the Arab nation lies in the absence of the Arab masses; for the struggle cannot be achieved in their name while they remain absent. They themselves represent the means and the fuel which fires liberation. The objective condition for the Arab struggle is the actual presence of the Arab masses. Any serious attempt to draw up a strategy for national confrontation cannot but stem from this given fact.
6. Stress on the fact that the alliance between the grand Al-Fatah revolution, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese patriotic movement is a natural strategy and a true alliance which must continue and be strengthened, as the grand Al-Fatah revolution is a solid and paramount supporter of the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese patriotic movement.
7. Stress on the importance of the role of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front with a call for a summit to be held to work for strengthening its confrontation against the reactionary Zionist imperialist conspiracy and its current stages. The importance of increased activities of the Arab people's congress as a framework for the activities of all the Arab progressive, patriotic and national forces.
8. Support for Syria in its confrontation with the Zionist-imperialist-reactionary enemy.
9. Backing for the Lebanese patriotic movement's confrontation of the isolationist-Zionist alliance as a means of safeguarding the country's unity and Arab character and because they truly represent the Lebanese masses and their solidarity with the Palestinian revolution. Backing should also be given to the movement to stress the importance of southern Lebanon's steadfastness against the grand conspiracy and to liquidate the isolationist border enclave created by the enemy.
10. Affirmation of the Lebanese people's struggle under the leadership of its patriotic movement against the imperialist-Zionist alliance in defence of the Palestinian revolution. Also, the need for supporting southern Lebanon's steadfastness and the Lebanese people's determination to foil all attempts which aim at transforming the country into an imperialist-Zionist point of access.

In this regard, both sides agreed to exert all efforts aimed at the success of an Arab solution for the southern and Lebanese crises. Any such solution will have to acknowledge as its basic premise that the basic dangers facing Lebanon and the Arab nation are occupation and Zionist intervention.

11. Regarding bilateral relations between the grand Al-Fatah revolution and the Lebanese patriotic movement, both sides affirmed their intention of strengthening freedom-fighting relations as these relations are a decisive factor in the unity of all progressive and patriotic forces in the Arab nation.

The Lebanese patriotic movement's delegation condemned the defeated Egyptian president's conspiracies and troop concentrations aimed at the Jamahiriyah, because of the Jamahiriyah's steadfastness against capitulationist policies. The delegation expressed faith in the Libyan Arab people's capacity, supported by the Arab masses, to foil this conspiracy and preserve gains made by the revolution.

At the end of its visit, the delegation expressed appreciation for the grand Al-Fatah revolution leadership's support of the Lebanese people struggle for their country's unity, Arab character, and democratic development. It also expressed admiration for the humanistic experiment being carried out by the Libyan Arab people and which represents the establishment of people's authority and new socialist transformations which liberate mankind from all forms of exploitation and oppression. The active presence of the masses are the true guarantee for their real liberation.

[Signed] The Lebanese patriotic movement, the Foreign Liaison Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Delegation Leaves

LD252222 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The delegation of the national progressive movement of Lebanon left Benghazi this morning at the end of a visit of several days to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The secretary general of the central Political Bureau of the movement and head of the delegation made a statement to a JANA correspondent in which he said that the visit has achieved important positive results in the field of consolidating the relations of struggle between the national progressive movement of Lebanon and the Great 1 September Revolution as well as in the field of coordinating stand within the framework of the pan-Arab joint confrontation of the capitulationist course.

He stressed the importance and urgency of bolstering the struggle of the Lebanese people led by their national movement for the sake of protecting Lebanon's unity and Arabism and protecting also the positions of the Palestine revolution.

He also stressed his solidarity of struggle with the Libyan Arab people in the face of the imperialist-Zionist plots which are being implemented by the vanquished Egyptian president. He pointed out that the unity of the national Arab progressive forces is capable of thwarting all plots and designs.

A joint statement was issued following the visit.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI WILL NOT BREAK WITH EGYPT, CONDEMNS SOVIET ACTION

LD291610 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] President of the republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri held a press conference this afternoon at Friendship Hall in Khartoum in which he dealt with local and world affairs. (?He stressed) that the internal front was strong. [passage indistinct]

He said that Sudan was striving with all its might and resources to achieve stability in the Horn of Africa.

President Numayri stressed Sudan's firm condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Soviet interference in the internal affairs of other states.

The president of the republic said that Sudan would not sever diplomatic relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt, saying Sudan had special relations with Egypt.

The conference was attended by Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president of the republic; Mr Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president of the republic, and foreign minister; Mr Abel Alier, vice president of the republic [title as heard]; Dr Isma'il al-Haj Musa, minister of culture and information; and radio, television and press representatives, both local and foreign.

More on Relations With Egypt

JN291439 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1417 GMT 29 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 29 January--President leader Ja'far Numayri announced today that Sudan will not sever its relations with Egypt after the latter establishes diplomatic relations with Israel. This was contained in his reply to a question in this regard.

The president added that Sudan frankly and publicly explained its stand in the Baghdad memo, in which he refused to boycott Egypt. He said: There are special relations between Egypt and Sudan and we do not tamper with our relations with Egypt. We will not sever our diplomatic relations with Egypt. He said that severing relations with a state is one thing, but that withdrawing ambassadors in something else, serving as a sort of protest, adding that this is "what we are exercising, as this is a right guaranteed to us by international laws."

In his reply to this question during his press conference today, President Numayri stressed that he had not spoken at all while he was in Tunis and that he had not made any statement. He added that his presence in Tunis was a big problem and a subject of comments and statements by many newspapers, such as AS-SAFIR and others.

Further on Press Conference

JN291519 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 29 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 29 January--In his press conference today, attended by representatives of foreign and world press and information media, President Numayri affirmed that there is no contradiction in Sudan's relations with Saudi Arabia. He described the Saudi papers as generally publishing incorrect news about Sudan received from their correspondents in Khartoum.

Numayri said that all reports sent to these papers are wrong and are not based on correct information. This was contained in Numayri's reply to a question from the correspondent of the Saudi paper AL-MADINAH on the possible tepidity in Saudi-Sudanese relations.

President Numayri said that the Arab press leads policy in the Arab world. He added that a red-banner headline in a certain newspaper is enough to make any leader change his decision the following day. He called on the Arab press to change this style.

President Numayri said that he has not regretted anything he has done throughout the last 10 years, except his friendship with the big powers, particularly the Soviet Union. He said he will not restore this friendship, which led to aggression against Sudan through plotting conducted against Sudan's revolution. This was contained in his reply to a question about his actions and regrets during past years.

President Numayri said that the quantity of oil expected to be produced this year will satisfy the needs of Sudan's west and south regions. He noted this in reply to a question on the expected quantity of oil production this year.

SUDAN READY TO MEDIATE FOR ETHIOPIA, SOMALIA, ERITREA

JN291911 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 29 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 29 January--President Numayri announced at his press conference today that it is now opportune for Sudan to undertake earnest action to restore stability and peace between Ethiopia and Somalia. He affirmed that in view of its strong relations with Ethiopia and Somalia, Sudan can hold immediate contacts with both countries at any time it wishes.

Numayri explained that Sudan is the oldest member in the mediation committee between Ethiopia and Somalia. He said Sudan headed that committee during the administration of former Emperor Haile Selassie and that, thanks to Sudan's efforts, that committee was about to reach a final solution, were it not for the establishment of the new regime in Ethiopia.

President Numayri also said that the main dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea is not the current war; it is just that Eritrea wanted to secede from Ethiopia and achieve some form of autonomy, while Ethiopia did not want that. Instead, Ethiopia agreed to grant Eritrea some form of local or decentralized government within the one Ethiopian homeland. Numayri said that this was also Sudan's proposal, right from the beginning of this problem.

Numayri said that Sudan's proposal, to give local government to Eritrea, was supported by the big powers and many Arab and African countries. However, Ethiopia rejected it because it was engaged in a real war with Somalia in the Horn of Africa and did not want to negotiate with Eritrea from a weak position. Now, however, Ethiopia has opted for such negotiations and has given Sudan the green light to mediate.

NUMAYRI RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION 29 JAN

JN291640 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 29 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 29 January--This morning President Numayri received the Ethiopian delegation participating in the SSU Third National Congress.

During the meeting, Dawit Wolde Giorgis, head of the Ethiopian delegation and member of the organizing committee of the Ethiopian Workers Party, conveyed a verbal message and a piece of handicraft as a present from Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam to President Numayri. The meeting, which lasted for about 1 hour, dealt with a comprehensive review of bilateral relations and ways of promoting them.

In a statement to SUNA after the meeting, Dawit Wolde Giorgis said his meeting with President Numayri resulted in positive steps to bolster and enhance bilateral relations. He added that the next few months will witness further development in relations. He elaborated by saying that the two countries' higher joint ministerial committee will hold a meeting to crystallize bilateral relations, in the form of practical projects in all fields. He added that it was agreed that the two countries' various departments should hold further joint meetings, to solve all problems hampering the development of bilateral relations.

The head of the Ethiopian delegation announced that he officially invited Sudanese First Vice President Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil to visit Ethiopia and that the vice president accepted the invitation. The date of the visit will be fixed later, he added.

TUNISIA

TUNISIA SUSPECTS AL-QADHDHAFI BEHIND QAFSAH ASSAULT

LD292043 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Two days after the terrorist raid which caused about 20 deaths in Qafsa, Tunisia, the Libyan head of state is under attack. The Tunisians are sure that it was he who armed and trained the commandos. It is a quite plausible hypothesis. Our special correspondent, Jerome (Bonaldi) saw on the spot that southern Tunisia was being gradually turned into a training ground for Al-Qadhdhafi.

In Tunisia 65 percent of the population is under 25 years of age and it is this enormous work force that Al-Qadhdhafi wants to utilize. Any means will do, first by receiving all political opponents with open arms, then by providing work for at least 50,000 Tunisians, and then also providing them with evening classes after work whether they like it or not--classes on revolution, naturally--and last by commando camps. Among the Tunisians arrested at Qafsa this weekend some had already been in Lebanon to fight, and many had undergone training in these famous commando camps. There were Tunisians among the Libyans killed in Uganda. There were Tunisians among Dr. Habash's Lebanese Fedayeen. The two last air hijackings were the work of Tunisians trained in Libya. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is using this poor region of southern Tunisia as a pool--the training ground is a good one with plentiful, malleable labor, penetrable borders and a small military presence. He was slightly successful a few days ago--in fact, a few inhabitants joined the members of the commando group.

Yesterday evening the town of Qafsa was still entirely surrounded by the Tunisian regular army. To reassure the public, local television filmed President Bourguiba walking alone in the oasis of Naftah, only 80 kms from Qafsa--a walk which might have been dangerous, since we have just heard that sounds of automatic fire were heard in the area.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS EGYPTIAN MODEL FOR AUTONOMY

TA291215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 29 Jan 80 TA

[Text] As was to be expected, Israel has rejected the Egyptian model for the structure and powers of the future autonomy. The meeting of the working groups which discussed this issue ended about an hour ago in Tel Aviv. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, has been following the discussions.

[Schiffer] We wanted to prove that the Egyptian proposal for the structure and powers to be given to the autonomy institutions contradicts the Camp David accords, says Hayim Kubersky, who for more than an hour strove to shake up--as he terms it--the foundations on which the Egyptian proposal had been erected.

[Begin Kubersky recording] First of all, we announced that the basis for the negotiations between us is the Camp David accords and the joint letter, and Israel has announced--and I repeat--that everything that transfers from this agreement will be honored and will be fulfilled. Any attempt to break away from this agreement will not be acceptable to Israel. If anyone wants to propose something beyond it, they must first of all propose that the Camp David agreements be altered. I have also analyzed in detail and at great length, point by point, what the Egyptian delegation presented yesterday. It seems to me that proper answers have been given and we explained why things are not acceptable to us as the basis for negotiations. I proposed that we concentrate on practical points of common ground which appear in both proposals so that we can fulfill the mission entrusted to us; namely, to prepare a model rather than to formulate an ideological, political or political-regional theory. This was not the task of the working teams. They were supposed to shape a model which we will define practically and concretely. There are many things we could have achieved if the Egyptians had been faithful, not only to the Camp David accords, but also to the directors of the plenum. [end recording]

[Schiffer] The following are the main points of the arguments voiced by Hayim Kubersky: Israel will strongly object to the proposal that the autonomous institutions can intervene in the movements of the IDF in the territories. When the Egyptian representative suggested establishing a committee which will discuss the security arrangements in the territories after the autonomy is established, he heard a completely negative response. Israel believes that the security issues are not a subject for negotiations within this framework.

In regard to the settlements, the Israeli settlements will not be under the control of the autonomous institutions. The settlements are part of the Israeli defense concept.

No independent entity will be established in the territories or, in Kubersky's words, no artificial blockades between Israel and the self-administration will be effected. We will have to live together, and we will cooperate in various areas.

The source of the powers of the autonomy is the IDF and not the self-administration bodies. There is no autonomy in the world which derives its powers from itself.

After the Israeli delegate had spoken, the head of the Egyptian delegation to the talks, 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, said that Egypt is aware of Israel's security problems in the territories and that this is an issue that must be discussed. The Israeli delegation, however, thinks otherwise.

The debates will continue today and it may be assumed that only after the two parties have clearly stipulated their positions, will it finally be possible to begin practical negotiations and find out whether an autonomy will ultimately be established for the Arab inhabitants of the territories in accordance with one of the models which has been presented.

Objections Detailed

TA291216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 29 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The Israeli delegation to the autonomy talks has rejected the Egyptian model for the self-administration institutions. During the talks held at the Tel Aviv Laromme Hotel, the head of the Israeli team, Hayim Kubersky, said that the Egyptian plan presents a model for a Palestinian state and not for a self-administration, and that there are points where it does not correspond to the Camp David accords. According to Kubersky, the Egyptian plan brings the negotiations back to the discussion on principles held at the beginning of the talks and removes us from the Camp David accords.

The following are some of the replies Israel has given to the Egyptian plan:

--Israel strongly objects to the suggestion that IDF forces can only move [in the territories] by virtue of a permit given by the autonomous institutions. The defense issue is not at all negotiable in this framework.

--The proposal to establish three separate bodies--legislative, executive and judicial--is not anchored in the Camp David accords.

--Jerusalem is not an issue for negotiation and will never be divided again.

--The settlements in the territories will not be subordinate to the autonomy institutions.

--There will be some issues which will be jointly decided upon by Israel and the institutions of the self-administration.

--Israel objects to granting self-determination to the Palestinians because it contradicts the Camp David accords.

The head of the Israeli team suggested continuing the search for common points in the Israel and Egyptian concepts. The Egyptian representative, 'Abd al-Latif, has said his country is aware of Israel's security problems and suggested establishing a committee to discuss the issue. Israel has rejected the idea because the issue of defense is its exclusive domain.

Egyptian Explanation

TA291545 Jerusalem POST in English 29 Jan 80 p 1, 2 TA

[By David Landau]

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv--The Israeli Army would "require the permission" of the Palestinian autonomy. This is one of the proposals put forward by Egypt in its autonomy blueprint presented here yesterday.

Ambassador 'Abd-al-Latif, head of the Egyptian working group, explained to the Jerusalem POST in an interview last night that the IDF's redeployment, under the Camp David framework, into "specified security locations" was designed "for strategic purposes." The IDF was not intended under Camp David to remain involved in the life of the West Bank and Gaza-- and therefore it should have to "inform" the Palestinian autonomous authorities and coordinate with them whenever it wished to move troops into or out of these "specified security locations."

The Egyptian blueprint requires that Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem be rendered "null and void," and that the "seat" of the autonomous institutions be Arab Jerusalem.

As for the Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza, these were "illegal" and would have to be removed "in the course of a final settlement." In the mean time, 'Abd-al-Latif explained to the POST, there must be a freeze on any new settlements for the duration of the autonomy transitional period. Both the settlers and their settlements must come under the jurisdiction of the autonomy.

Another key point in Egypt's position, 'Abd al-Latif said, is that foreign policy, while it will not be put in the hands of the Palestinian autonomy, will be removed from Israel's sole control. The Egyptian envoy said this was "implicit" in his side's proposal. He said Egypt wanted "to talk about" what form of joint, multi-party, or third party organ could be established to control the foreign policy of the Palestinian self-governing entity during the 5-year transitional period.

A genuine transfer of policy making powers, the Egyptian envoy continued, implied the creation of a legislature and not merely an executive. He argued that the parenthetical phrase (administrative council) advisedly added by Premier Menahem Begin at Camp David to the words "self-governing authority" could be squared--if read in a broad perspective--with the notion of a legislature. He argued too, that this envisaged legislature should itself be recognized as the "self-generating source of authority" for the autonomy. But he indicated that if the Israeli negotiators were prepared to see the agreement between the parties (Israel, Egypt the U.S. and hopefully others) as the "source of authority" Egypt would go along with the approach.

'Abd al-Latif denied that the Egyptian scheme fell little short of a full-ledged state. He said Israelis seemed to have an "obsession" about a Palestinian state. At the end of the transition period, the autonomous entity would have to choose whether to enter into some form of link with Israel or Jordan, or whether to go it alone to full independence. In the latter case, it would then take over the conduct of its defense and foreign affairs and would acquire a flag of its own. (The envoy was hesitant as to whether the autonomy would have a flag of its own during the transition period.)

Egyptian sources speak with barely concealed disparagement about the Israel "model," which set out in the minutest detail the breakdown of the autonomous council into 11 divisions. 'Abd al-Latif noted that the Egyptian scheme does not presume to dictate the minutiae to the Palestinians. When the autonomy comes into being, he said, it will decide for itself how to order and organize its functions.

He conceded that the chasm between the Israeli and Egyptian approaches was wide and deep. Still, the exercise performed by the working groups had been helpful in "articulating and clarifying" the issues of dispute. "We have a political difference," he said. "Perhaps it must be resolved at a higher level. Perhaps, though, the U.S. can work out ways to bridge the gaps."

The Egyptian blueprint was similarly--and advisedly--imprecise, he said, regarding the question of security: Here too, detailed negotiations were called for to determine who would control security.

Thus the Egyptian blueprint does not follow the pattern of the Israeli "model" which divided the powers and responsibilities into three categories: those to be vested in the autonomous council, those to be shared with Israel, and those ("residual") powers to be retained by Israel (defense and foreign policy, state lands, Jewish settlements, natural resources, internal security, printing of money, radio and TV, international communications, etc.). The Egyptian blueprint does not specify any "residual" powers.

Nor, said 'Abd al-Latif, does it specify "shared powers" although the ambassador said Egypt "takes it for granted that there will be areas of coordination." Such matters as water resources (which in the Israeli model is designated a "shared" responsibility) would have to be negotiated.

The autonomy would "not be a hostile entity but a good neighbor," 'Abd al-Latif averred. "It will be up to the autonomy and Israel to settle problems."

The Egyptian blueprint envisages an elected Palestinian legislature, which would nominate an executive council from among its members and appoint a judiciary. Israel opposes the idea of a legislature which, it believes, is the attribute of a state, not a limited, non-sovereign self-government.

But 'Abd al-Latif argued that the basic concept of Camp David was, in the words of the "framework," the "withdrawal" of the military government and its civilian administration and its "replacement" by the "self-governing authority (administrative council)." Israel, he asserted, in its model was proposing that the Palestinians exercise merely "civil service functions," which to a large degree they already did today under the military government. There was no transfer, under the Israeli scheme, of policy-making powers which ought to be the essence of the "withdrawal" and "replacement" envisaged in Camp David.

U.S. AMBASSADOR LINOWITZ ARRIVES, MAKES REMARKS

TA291507 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Jan 80 TA

[Text] This afternoon the U.S. ambassador to the autonomy talks, Sol Linowitz, arrived in Israel from Egypt. He said that he is convinced that there will be real progress in the talks. According to him, in recent weeks things have happened which should serve as an inducement. Today he will meet with Minister Burg and tomorrow with the Prime Minister.

Meeting With Burg

TA291858 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 29 Jan 80 TA

[Text] A few minutes ago special U.S. Ambassador Sol Linowitz and Minister Burg ended their talks and Linowitz said that he presented new American ideas for the autonomy negotiations to Minister Burg. He did not go into detail. He also said that he has no doubt about his ability to bridge the gap between the positions of the two parties.

Discussion With Begin

TA300921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 30 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The prime minister held an hour and a half tete-a-tete with special U.S. envoy Linowitz this morning. After the meeting, the ambassador told reporters that he raised U.S. ideas on the autonomy negotiations, including some new ideas. He believes progress in the talks should be expected. He intends to confer with some Palestinian people and will meet with Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa today.

Ash-Shawwa has told our correspondent, Jerry Cheslow, that the PLO might join the autonomy negotiations if it is promised that the talks would result in the establishment of a Palestinian state. He claims that the PLO had not asked him to confer with Linowitz, but would not object to such a meeting. The Gaza mayor rejected the proposal to implement the autonomy in the Gaza Strip first.

May Meet Gaza Mayor

TA291122 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 29 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa has told our correspondent that he may meet with special U.S. envoy to the autonomy talks Sol Linowitz. Ash-Shawwa returned yesterday from a 3-week visit to Jordan and Lebanon. During the visit he met with Yasir 'Arafat and with Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan.

Nabulus Mayor Scores Palestinians

TA300820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0830 GMT 30 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah has scored Palestinian personalities who had agreed to meet with U.S. envoy Linowitz. He claims that the Palestinian people are adamant in their determination to reject the framework of the Camp David accords and the autonomy plan.

HA'ARETZ ON NRP'S NEW ATTITUDES TOWARD AUTONOMY

TA251218 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 25 Jan 80 p 12 TA

['Uzi Benziman commentary: "The New Track of the Negotiations"]

[Text] Strangely enough, it is in the NRP that the storm signs are apparent. Some of the heads of this party are wondering whether the autonomy negotiations being conducted by the party's senior representative, Dr Yosef Burg, are leading anywhere or presaging, very shortly, a dead end? This noticeable consternation is practical and does not fit the pattern of the personal attacks for which this party is well known. Anyone who is fond of interesting stories will smile on seeing the development within the NRP. The strong men of the NRP, which placed itself in the vanguard of those guarding the integrity of the land and which succeeded in putting its most important representative, Dr Yosef Burg, at the head of the negotiating team in charge of guarding Eretz Yisrael, are beginning to have second thoughts about the question of whether there is any purpose in the political effort which the minister of the interior has been involved in for the last 7 months.

The discomfort of some of the NRP heads is not yet apparent on the surface, but Dr Burg already sensed it this week at the NRP faction's meeting. If Menahem Begin's senses had not been blunted, even he could have distinguished the NRP waverings while he was reporting to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee this week.

Begin and Burg were faced with questions and comments by Yehuda Ben-Me'ir containing a complaint and a warning--a complaint against the character of the negotiations up to now and a warning against Begin's participation in a summit conference with Carter and As-Sadat which would be convened in order to solve the problems in dispute in the autonomy negotiations. Superficially, the complaint and the warning sprang from adherence to the party's ideological position, that of keeping Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip under Israeli rule and the fear that this goal will be lost if the negotiations continue along their present course or if the prime minister consents to take part in a summit meeting with Carter and As-Sadat. In fact, what could be seen in the remarks were the beginning of a search for a new path.

The path hinted by Ben-Me'ir in his criticism is that of a political, businesslike clarification with Egypt of remarks made this week by the chairman of the NRP faction regretting that he feels that the autonomy negotiations, as they have been conducted up to now, are leading nowhere. Ben-Me'ir fears that, in the absence of a way out, there will be a firm U.S. intervention and that, as a result of this, Israel will be forced to give up its principles and abandon its goals.

Ben-Me'ir's remarks are important not only because of his job and position, but also because Minister Zvulun Hammer generally agrees with him. Furthermore, his implicit remarks were an echo of voices also heard this week at the Cabinet session. During the debate on the situation of the autonomy negotiations, more than one minister expressed the view that an Israeli-Egyptian dialog would be preferable to a freeze and U.S. mediation.

The reactions from several ministers and some of the NRP heads this week indicate a new trend, for the moment covert, presaging new lines of thought. In accordance with this new approach, someone authoritative (there was somebody in the NRP who recalled M. Dayan with nostalgia this week) should, with the Egyptians, sound out the possibility of coming to an understanding with Israel about the image of the autonomy. According to this direction of thought, the litigation with Egypt should be practical, businesslike, purposeful and it should aim at arriving at an understanding with Cairo and not placing the negotiations under the purview of the United States which Jerusalem fears more than anything else.

The politicians who began this week to muse about a new channel for the negotiations understood that conducting practical negotiations demands concessions on the part of Israel. It was not apparent that they panicked at this necessity. Their approach was practical in their search for solutions which would be both acceptable to Egypt, while--from Israel's point of view--the best of a bad situation. At the basis of these musings was the assumption that it was necessary to examine whether it is indeed possible to come to a business-like understanding with Cairo. In their view, the negotiations in their current format are not in fact creating genuine contact points between Israel and Egypt.

These politicians are now searching for a way--and also for a talented representative--to examine the practical possibilities of creating an image of the autonomy which will be acceptable to both sides. Unlike what has been the case up to now, these ministers and Knesset members understand that a businesslike dialog will require a change in official Israeli positions.

In contrast to these new voices, Menahem Begin (in the Cabinet), Yosef Burg (in the NRP faction) and Hayim Corfu (in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee) presented the official Israeli argument this week. [paragraph continues]

In accordance with the official position, there is no room for any change in the government's approach that Israel acted in accordance with all the rules when it presented the model of the autonomy to Egypt. In this way Israel fulfilled its commitment, as it was given at the negotiating table after it had been agreed to draw up a model, and ignore the main argument on the principles of self-government for the Palestinians.

The model that was prepared exposes the Israeli position concerning the character of the autonomy as it has been expressed since the Camp David agreements were signed. Israel has never made a secret of its position, which regards the autonomy as restricted self-rule of an administrative nature. As-Sadat, Carter and the others in senior positions in Washington and Cairo are very well-informed about Begin's stand on the scope of the authority of the autonomy council. The prime minister's stand, which gained the approval of the entire government, was given expression in the model presented.

In comparison with the authority at the disposal of the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza in the past, the Israeli proposal presents generous space for activity and appreciable political freedom. Israel does not need to change anything in its position. The burden of flexibility lies with Egypt, which completely rejected the model and even refused to regard it as a basis for discussion.

The official spokesman who express the above argument, expect their position to consolidate a united Israeli front which will stand like an iron wall against attempts by the Americans and the Egyptians to apply pressure. They want to go on holding the negotiations on their current course with a debate on the Israeli autonomy model, the presentation of an Egyptian model and a search for points of agreement between the two proposals. It is, however, doubtful whether this expectation will be realized. Israeli society--including its elected representatives in the Knesset and the Cabinet--has varied approaches to peace and its price. The rate being offered by As-Sadat in return for peace (see, for example, the limited scope of normalization and Cairo's harmful attitude toward the opening of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo) is being weighed differently today as compared to last year.

Against the background of visits to Egypt, the beginning of deals, exchanges of newspapers between the two countries and Cairo's isolation in the Arab world, even Egypt's official approach to such a sensitive question as that of the site of the embassy in Cairo is being weighed in a new light.

This also applies to the solution to the Palestinian problem against the background of peace with the greatest of the Arab countries. It is not clever to expect an obedient unification of the government, the Knesset and the nation behind the official argument about the factors of the crisis in the autonomy negotiations. The demonic image of the (Egyptian) enemy faded away with As-Sadat's landing at Ben-Gurion in November 1977 and it may be that this will also be expressed in the Israeli's attitude toward the Palestinian Arabs.

Something of this is already noticeable among not unimportant leadership elements in Jerusalem. They understand that the textual shell of the official Israeli positions--drawing validity from the Camp David nomenclature--nevertheless allows room for introducing practical contents, including authority, political action and living arrangements for the Palestinians. This would be contents different in their scale and nature from those proposed by the government's official position. At the foundations of the willingness to enrich and vary the contents of the autonomy lies a new approach, maybe not admitted for the moment toward the Palestinian public, its aspirations and the necessity to maintain neighborly relations with it.

The autonomy negotiations are now at a point which, not long ago, led Dr Burg to say in despair during one of the debates that the contacts with Egypt on this issue would result in a breakdown. The prime minister predicted that an agreement on the autonomy would be obtained, but it would not be implemented because the Palestinians would refuse to participate.

This new approach aims at preventing these two possible results. In accordance with this aim, the purpose of the autonomy idea must be fulfilled. To create a time span of 5 years which will permit the parties involved in the matter to examine peace and its influence. The arrangements during the interim period is supposed to guarantee Israel and the Arabs the chance of realizing their intentions (the current ones) concerning the final future of the autonomy regions and, at the same time, to give both sides the confidence that during this time the other side will be prevented from fulfilling its final objective.

There are those in Jerusalem who think that in order to implement the desired interim period, a practical initiative should be taken and the formal business of only nourishing the autonomy negotiations should be surrendered. There are various versions of the practical approach: Moshe Dayan is proposing a unilateral cancellation of the military government and granting broad authority to the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria and Gaza; Yiga'el Yadin is not far from Dayan's views on this matter; while Yehuda Ben-Meir (?and Hammer with him) spoke this week like someone looking for another practical way of changing the status of the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

WEIZMAN COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Role of USSR

TA291944 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The defense minister says that the Soviet Union wants to divert the world's attention from events in Afghanistan by throwing a wrench in the works of the peace process between Israel and Egypt. Minister Weizman was addressing the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. The director of military intelligence, Major General Sagi, participated in the meeting. The committee will meet again with the defense minister on Friday.

Syrian Forces in Lebanon

TA291945 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt] The defense minister and director of military intelligence appeared before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee today. Minister Weizman stressed that Israel must be vigilant in view of the concentrations of Syrian forces on the Lebanese border.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CRITICIZES PEACE NOW ACTIONS

TA251700 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By MA'ARIV correspondent]

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry is backing the moves and remarks made by Ambassador Dr Me'ir Rosenne in his treatment of the matter concerning Peace Now. This was reported last night after the ambassador's remarks in Paris to Jewish journalists, which were unfavorable toward the Peace Now delegation, raised a political storm.

The Foreign Ministry said yesterday that the Peace Now movement's activity in the various European capitals was harmful to the state of Israel and weakened Israel's position: "It is inconceivable that citizens of Israel should act against their government, which was legally elected, on their appearances abroad."

The Peace Now movement sent a cable yesterday to the prime minister, in his capacity as foreign minister, protesting what was described as "Ambassador Rosenne's disgraceful behavior." The movement is demanding his apology.

CABINET APPROVES PROPOSED BUDGET FRAMEWORK

TA271640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 27 Jan 80 TA

[Text] A few minutes ago, the Cabinet approved the framework proposal for next year's state budget. Ten Cabinet members voted in favor of the proposal, while three abstained: Levi, Katz and Yadin. [sentence as heard] The discussion about the details of the budget and the planned cuts will continue in the ministerial economic committee.

The prime minister said in the concluding announcement that it was decided not to touch the child allowances, and to continue the restoration of slums and the building momentum of recent years.

At the end of the meeting, Finance Minister Yigal'el Hurvitz expressed satisfaction with the Cabinet decision. Housing and Construction Minister David Levi said he still hoped to change details of the budget in the ministerial economic committee. Minister Yisra'el Katz said it had become clear during the meeting that the cuts in numerous ministries will exceed the initially promised 4 percent and that they will amount to 10 percent or more. Minister Katz said that this was why he objected to vote on the framework, without first receiving details about the composition of the budget.

Our correspondent, Gid'on Selinger, remarks that before the final vote there was a vote on the question of whether the budget should be voted on today. This decision was adopted by a vote of 10 to 3. The same three also abstained from the later vote on the budget framework.

ELON MORE SETTLERS MOVE TO JABAL AL-KABIR

TA291435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 29 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The Elon More settlers, 17 families and seven bachelors, began packing their belongings and moving to Jabal al-Kabir. It appears that the transfer will be completed tomorrow and that the trailers at Elon More will be dismantled. Nucleus secretary Beni Katzover expressed hope that the move to the new site, without struggle and without confrontation with soldiers, is likely to strengthen our tenancy in Judea and Samaria.

Twenty-three comfortable housing units have already been constructed on the new site, 662 meters above sea level. The settlers expressed satisfaction with the housing units and said that they are much better than the small Elon More trailers. The new settlement will absorb another 20 families of the nucleus, some of which are now staying at the Qeddumim settlement.

The agriculture minister's aide, Uri Bar-On, told our correspondent, Jerry Cheslow, that an alternative road to the new site will be paved this summer. He confirmed that private land will have to be requisitioned for that purpose, a requisition for public requirements. Uri Bar-On says about 1,000 housing units can be built on the new site, despite the surface conditions.

AFGHANISTAN

KARMAL AT MEETING ON MUHAMMAD'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

LD291852 [Editorial Report LD] Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto at 0700 GMT on 29 January carries a live relay from the Delkosha Palace in Kabul on the occasion of a "grand meeting held on the occasion of the auspicious birth anniversary of Muhammad, the great Prophet." The radio reports that "this grand meeting which is being held by the Ministry of Justice here at Delkosha Palace is attended by Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; vice presidents of the Revolutionary Council; members of the PDPA Central Committee; members of the Revolutionary Council; members of the cabinet; the Kabul governor; high-ranking military and government officials; members of the Jam'iyat al-Ulema and a number of ulema from the various localities of Kabul Province."

BUDAPEST: DRA INTRODUCES NEW POLITICAL, ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD261137 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 25 (MTI)--Karoly Patak, MTI's special correspondent reports from Kabul:

The political committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has decided that the portraits of political personalities, including those of the present leaders, will be removed from public areas and offices in Afghanistan.

According to an announcement made on Friday, important economic measures were also decided on. The government stopped the quantitative restriction for food purchasing, at the same time it fixed the maximum official price of the most important foods. The official price of wheat was reduced by more than 40 percent compared to the free market prices, that of fuel by nearly 50 percent. Besides these a price freeze was ordered for meat, vegetable oil and tea. Measures were taken for improving the new consignments of beef-cattle to the capital, and the satisfactory supply of the state meat-shops.

The resolutions were brought by the government with the observation that steps will be taken for the regulation of the prices of other consumer's articles at a latter time.

BULGARIAN CORRESPONDENTS INTERVIEW KARMAL IN KABUL

AU291650 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jan 80 pp 1, 6 AU

[Interview given by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to Bulgarian correspondents in Kabul on 25 January 1980]

[Text] Kabul, 25 January 1980 (From our special correspondent): During a meeting with accredited foreign correspondents in Kabul, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, was kind enough to answer questions of the following Bulgarian special correspondents: Petur Bozhukov from RABOTNICHESKO DELO, Kolyo Girginiski from OTECHESTVEN FRONT, Veselin Seykov from BTA and Yavor Tsakov from Bulgarian radio. The questions and answers read as follows:

Question: Comrade Karmal, people in our country, Bulgaria, are greatly interested in the development of the new stage of the April Revolution. What are the basic results achieved this last month in that respect?

Answer: The most important result we achieved throughout this period is the defeat of the treacherous Hafizollah Amin regime, which acted in closest cooperation with American imperialism and its secret services, as well as with the Beijing hegemonists and with the reactionary forces in this area. As you know, the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], the Revolutionary Council and the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] declared a general amnesty of political prisoners as their first measure, as a result of which 15,000 people were released from prison. The amnesty is a confirmation of the fact that we have abolished all forms of discrimination regarding political views, organizations, religion and nationalities. An important factor in the new stage of the April Revolution is the change of leadership, which in our country created an atmosphere of unity and cohesion in the party and state apparatus, as well as in the army. The success was achieved with the support of the majority of our population.

This is an important factor in defending the national independence and territorial integrity of the DRA and, at the same time, an opportunity to set up law and revolutionary order in all parts of our country.

Another, considerable success achieved during the new stage of revolution is the fact that as a result of the democratic principles and actions of the PDPA, in accordance with the national conditions and peculiarities, in accordance with the principles of the Islamic religion, favorable prerequisites for peaceful constructive labor have now been created. We have received thousands of letters and telegrams expressing the support of all strata of our population; From workers and peasants, from members of the intelligentsia and from representatives of the Moslem clergy, as well as from patriotic businessmen. Throughout the period of nearly a month that has elapsed since the beginning of the new stage of the April Revolution, however, our enemies have not stopped their provocations and aggressive actions against our country's sovereignty; they persist in attempts to undermine the national-democratic, revolutionary achievements. The people of Afghanistan, however, are firmly resolved to resist such attempts.

We are deeply grateful for the selfless, moral and material, as well as military aid rendered to us by the Soviet Union--the greatest peaceloving country.

Question: What is your opinion on the role of the National Fatherland Front in the new stage of the April Revolution and what preparations are being made for the development of the front?

Answer: It is a well-known fact that political processes and phenomena are determined by the peculiar conditions existing in each country. In the history of our state the Fatherland Front has a long tradition. When, by the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century our country fought the British colonizers and struggled for its independence, all honest and worthy patriots joined together and arose to resist the oppressors. After the victory the united front played the role of a cohesive factor in achieving our national goals.

You know that in Bulgaria the Fatherland Front was created by the great Georgi Dimitrov. These days united fronts are active forces as well. In heroic Vietnam, for example, the struggle against U.S. imperialism was waged by the National Liberation Front and in a number of African, Asian, and Latin American countries such fronts exist, or are being established. They are being created in conformity with national conditions and traditions. The PLO is an example.

Immediately after the beginning of the new stage of the April Revolution, the leadership of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and the government declared themselves in favor of establishing a broad and democratic Fatherland Front, called upon to defend the interests of the Afghan people. The front must represent the necessary force of opposition against the conspiracy of imperialism and reaction. It is now time for real implementation of that program. We recently had many talks with representatives of various strata of our population in connection with preparatory work for the creation of the front and for its future development. The forms, structure and organization of our national fatherland front will be announced in the near future.

Question: Comrade Karmal, how do you see the future of Afghanistan?

Answer: I would like to stress that we are analyzing processes and phenomena at the present stage, relying upon the scientific theory about the development of society. Basing ourselves on the Afghanistan conditions and on the political development of the DRA, we are working for the establishment of a new, progressive and democratic Afghanistan in the heart of Asia.

It will be a state in which all nationalities and tribes will enjoy equal rights, in which no one will feel degraded by his poverty, in which no will feel privileged because of private property. New Afghanistan will be a country, where the principles of justice and equal rights are established according to the Islamic religion. In new Afghanistan everybody will live in peace, everybody will feel free and secure, today and in the future. The principle: "One for all and all for one" will triumph in new Afghanistan.

I would like to close my statement by conveying through you cordial comradely and fraternal greetings on behalf of the Afghanistan people, on behalf of the PDPA and our government, to the BCP, to the government and people of the people's republic of Bulgaria, as well as my most sincere greetings to your leaders.

Free and independent, revolutionary Afghanistan is proud and grateful for the support and assistance rendered to us by the fraternal socialist countries. We are deeply grateful for their international solidarity.

FOREIGN MINISTER DOST INTERVIEWED BY MTI

LD291352 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 29 [MTI]--Can any change expected in the foreign political line of Afghanistan, who are against the Afghan revolution and why, what are the results of the Soviet military assistance? [sentence as received]--These are some of the questions Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of Afghanistan, was asked by the correspondent of Budapest's MAGYAR HIRLAP while in Kabul.

To the question if the recent developments imply any change in Afghanistan's foreign policy, Dost replied the following:

"No. The goals remained and there is continuity in many respects. In the new phase of the revolution, too, we have to face the same problems as in the past. We have much the same tasks ahead and even the leaders are almost the same. In the leadership, the Revolutionary Council and the government you can for the most part see people who took an active part in the 1978 April Revolution. The leading party is also what it was. There was no trouble with the goals, but there was the departure in practice from the original concepts. In this sense, the new stage of the revolution is destined to restore the old system of values. Under the sign of a positive, nonaligned policy, we espouse anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism."

Who are the enemies of the Afghanistan revolution and for what reason do they oppose it?--Dost's answer to this question is as follows:

"The enemies inside the country are the feudal landlords, aware of their privileges being jeopardized. And the enemies outside are those who might with reason fear of the imperialist policy having failed in this region of the world...in the beginning the Afghan Government--out of political considerations and with a view to preventing things from turning even worse--did not want to call the opponents by name. Since then, however, they have done the job themselves. The United States' help of the counter-revolutionary forces and its massive arms supplies to Pakistan are known to all.

Washington coordinates these actions with China. Large numbers of Chinese advisors and training officers are active in the Pakistan-based training camps for counter-revolutionaries. This presents no small menace to peace and security in the region. Egypt, too, has turned against our revolution. President As-Sadat makes no secret of this and has offered the counter-revolutionaries to set up a training camp near Cairo. Hostile attitudes are shown also by a few reactionary Arab countries."

As for Iran, the Afghan foreign minister pointed out: "The new Afghan administration puts up mighty efforts at starting a first-hand dialogue with Tehran. We do our best to dispel misunderstandings. We see no reason to separate the two countries, but there is every reason to further improve the long-standing cooperation."

Where the confrontation with Pakistan may lead to? May there be a war perhaps?--asked the correspondent of MAGYAR HIRLAP. The answer: "It is very difficult to foretell anything...but the matter is up to both sides. It is the sincere desire of the Afghan Government that there be peace and tranquility in the region. We wish to live in peace with all our neighbours, including Pakistan. I can assure you we shall not miss a single opportunity to get through with the dialogue."

Asked whether the Soviet assistance was a direct help in averting the dangers arisen, Dost emphasized: "Yes, tremendously. Different squares indicated preparations for an all-out concerted attack by reactionary forces within 1.5 to 2 months. The presence of limited Soviet troops--coming in on request by various Afghan governments--helped avert the danger threatening the Afghan people, national independence and none the less territorial integrity. It helped us face any kind of aggression."

Speaking of the bilateral ties between Hungary and Afghanistan, Foreign Minister Dost said in conclusion: "I think there will be good opportunities to expand our mutually advantageous cooperation. The political basis for this is given. We have identical views on world affairs. We are pleased that recently a Hungarian Embassy has been set up in Kabul and I hope that the Afghan Embassy in Budapest will be opening in the near future."

GDR CORRESPONDENT REPORTS FOREIGN MINISTER'S REMARKS

LD292058 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] At a press conference with foreign correspondents in Kabul, Afghanistan Foreign Minister Dost reiterated the principles of the foreign policy pursued by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. Thomas Silberstein reports:

In reply to questions by foreign correspondents, Foreign Minister Dost explained his government's stand on fundamental problems of Afghan diplomacy. Speaking about the policy of nonalignment, Minister Dost said: Afghanistan, as one of the founder members of the nonaligned movement, adheres to its original principles, i.e., the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, as well as the support of the national liberation movements. Afghanistan will not participate in any military alliance.

The present stationing of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan alters nothing in its policy of nonalignment, because these troops have come to Afghanistan solely to help the Afghan people ward off a threat from abroad. They will only remain as long as this threat from abroad exists.

The foreign minister said in reply to a question by an Indian correspondent about this matter: India was one of the countries with which Afghanistan, for a number of reasons, has the best possible relations. Kabul has in this spirit sent a message of congratulations to the new Indian Government on the day of the republic. The stand adopted by the Indian Government on the Soviet help to Afghanistan came very close to the Afghanistan assessment of the situation.

Regarding Iran, Minister Dost said that Afghanistan's new government has done everything to make direct contact with the leadership of Iran. It is known that Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and council of ministers, has sent a message to the revolutionary leader of Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini. There is nothing dividing the peoples of Afghanistan and Iran; on the contrary there is good reason for them to get together and remove all misunderstanding.

Regarding countries adopting a hostile attitude toward Afghanistan, the Afghan foreign minister said that for political reasons his country has avoided naming these countries, but now it is no longer a secret. After the recent changes in Afghanistan the Americans themselves said quite openly that they were supplying arms to Pakistan and to the rebels of the terrorists. The Chinese also made no secret of it. After the visit of the U.S. secretary of defense to Beijing both sides announced that they wanted to support Pakistan militarily. During his recent visit to Pakistan the Chinese foreign minister even visited some rebel training camps. The Afghan security services have already captured some weapons manufactured in China; and some reactionary Arab states in the Middle East have stated that they want to support the rebels.

Regarding the conference of Islamic countries currently meeting in Islamabad, Minister Dost said that originally it had been Afghanistan's intention to participate in this conference, but it had become apparent that some important Islamic countries which stand in the front ranks of the struggle against the Israeli aggression would not attend. Therefore the conference was most certainly not representative, and all the conditions exist for it to be used for malicious anti-Afghanistan propaganda.

DEFENSE MINISTER REBUTS REPORTED CLASH WITH SOVIET TROOPS

LD291400 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1111 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 29 (TANJUG)--Afghan Minister of Defence Mohammad Rafi'a denied in yesterday's Moscow PRAVDA foreign agencies' reports of a recent clash in the neighborhood of Kabul between a Soviet tank unit and the Afghan Army. According to PRAVDA, Rafi'a said that it was only "a battalion performing exercises."

Minister Rafi'a said that the Afghan Army is united and that its members "have a fraternal attitude to their Soviet comrades." Rafi'a asserts the army supports Babrak Karmal's government.

Referring to the Kabul press PRAVDA cites news on the situation becoming normal "in the majority of provinces" of Afghanistan, but for the first time deals more extensively with the activities of armed groups which it calls "subversive" and "bandit". The daily writes that in such situations the Afghan Army is in the state of combat readiness and that its units often fight with "bandits who occasionally manage to take a settlement or reach the road."

APP: SOVIETS BARING MILITARY PRESENCE IN KABUL

HK291621 Hong Kong APP in English 1555 GMT 29 Jan 80 HK

[By Michael Lewis]

[Text] Kabul, 29 Jan (AFP)--Some of the might of the Soviet "occupying force" in Afghanistan was out on the streets of the capital today as Moslems celebrated the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Mohammed.

For the past few days, a build-up of Soviet armour and men had been noted in the capital. The shooting of two Soviet soldiers not far from the city center in broad daylight at the weekend appeared to be the signal. By yesterday Soviet armed foot patrols were seen in the streets for the first time. Tanks sweeping at speed through the town, armoured personnel carriers and machine-gun mounted jeeps added to the show of force.

The Soviets were thought to be sabre-rattling for today's public holiday and ahead of the rally outside the big mosque close to the city's main bazaar, a potential flashpoint.

Western diplomatic sources said the build-up could also be linked to the number of reported desertions from the Afghan Army. No one has exact figures, but the Russians appear to be taking over more of the duties which Afghan soldiers previously carried out. [Words indistinct] military camp with scores of armoured cars, trucks, personnel carriers and tanks parked row upon row in the snow-bound areas surrounding the runways.

The Western sources pointed to this as further evidence that the Russians are here for quite some time.

BANGLADESH

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

OW291850 Hong Kong APP in English 1830 GMT 29 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Dacca, Jan. 29 (AFP)--Bangladesh foreign minister Professor Muhammad Shamsul Haq returned here this afternoon from Pakistani capital Islamabad after attending the emergency Islamic foreign ministers' conference which he described as "very successful and historic."

Talking to reporters at the Dacca airport, the foreign minister said despite the meeting was called at a very short notice, 36 member states attended in which was in a way historic. He said though the extraordinary conference suspended the membership of Afghanistan under the present regime, called for withholding recognition by member countries snapping diplomatic ties with it, the individual members were to take their own decision in this regard.

Saudi Arabia has already snapped relations with the present Kabul Government, he added. Professor Haq said that the Islamic conference members attending the meeting were all non-aligned countries and opposed to external pressure on any Islamic nation and added that they did not want to be involved in any power rivalry and once again demonstrated unity and solidarity among themselves.

The Islamic countries, he said "very categorically maintained that they did not belong to any bloc nor do they wish to join any."

The foreign minister told a questioner that Bangladesh had not yet severed relations with Afghanistan as called by the conference since individual members were within their sovereign rights to take their own decisions in this respect and it was not mandatory.

On the participation in the forthcoming Moscow Olympics Professor Haq said this had also been left to the member countries for taking their own decisions in this regard. On the "very painful" Afghan refugee situation, he said Bangladesh would do anything within its capacity.

INDIA

GISCARD ANNOUNCES NEW INITIATIVE TO RESTART NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

BK291611 Hong Kong AFP in English 1437 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bombay, India, 29 Jan (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, winding up an official visit to India that highlighted the two countries' growing consensus on international issues, today announced a new initiative aimed at unblocking stalled development talks between have and have-not nations.

In a wide-ranging deeply-philosophical speech to a luncheon gathering, the French president stressed his view that international development problems were of paramount importance both for the progress of mankind and world peace. India, he said, was particularly well-placed to influence events because of its non-aligned position.

Though Mr Giscard d'Estaing did not spell out the content of his forthcoming initiative, an official spokesman said it would be designed to stabilize the functioning of the international monetary system and to provide a new approach to development financing, taking into account the high price of oil.

Spokesman Jacques Blot said France would present its proposals, rumored to involve some return to a reliance on gold, at the next scheduled summit meeting of the seven leading democracies in Venice in June. The proposals would fall within the framework of the United Nations-sponsored North-South dialogue between rich and poor states, he said.

The president, who was due to return to Paris tonight after a five-day visit during which he held several rounds of talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi paid warm tribute to what he called India's key role in seeking peace and a more just economic order.

His visit, he said, had provided the occasion for both countries to let the voice of peace be heard--an apparent reference to the joint statement signed on Sunday that without naming the parties criticized both the Soviet move in Afghanistan and the U.S.-led reaction involving the rearming of Pakistan.

Speaking in English to the luncheon of bankers and businessmen the president departed from his prepared text to emphasize what he called the very important and significant role that India should play in world affairs. India's contribution, he said, could include positive actions, initiatives and proposals to restore more balance to international affairs, partly because of the virtues of age-old Hindu thought and philosophy.

"In a world in which some basic orientations are missing," the president said, "your (Indian) soil, which was able to create some of the most generous forms of philosophy, should play a leading role in pointing a better way." His warm tributes capped a visit that pointed up what was termed a near "identity" of views on the Afghan situation and resulted in the signing of seven industrial cooperation agreements that are expected to cement closer relations.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mrs. Gandhi announced they would maintain consultations in efforts to defuse regional tension. The French president is to meet Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany in Paris next week and Mrs. Gandhi confers in New Delhi on Thursday with a special envoy of U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Joint Communique Issued

BK291528 Delhi ISI DIPLOMATIC INFORMATION SERVICE in English 1440 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Apparent text of joint communique on French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit to India 25-29 January]

[Text] At the invitation of the President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, the president of the Republic of France and Mrs Valery Giscard d'Estaing paid a state visit to India from January 25 to 29, 1980 during which they attended the Republic Day celebrations as guests of honour. This visit, which was the first state visit by a president of Republic of France to India, took place in the warm and friendly atmosphere which has always characterised the relations between India and France.

The president of the Republic of France and the prime minister of India held extensive talks on the whole range of international issues. They also reviewed the relations between the two countries in all fields as well as ways to further develop them in consonance with the desire for cooperation which exists on both sides. These talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual cordiality, trust and understanding.

In these talks the French side consisted of: Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs; Jean-Francois Deniau, minister of foreign trade; Mr Jacques Dominati, state secretary to the prime minister; Jacques Wahl, secretary general of the presidency; Andre Ross, ambassador of France to India.

The Indian side consisted of: P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs; Pranab Mukherjee, minister of commerce; R.O. Sathe, foreign secretary and M. Rasgotra, ambassador of India to France.

The president of the Republic of France and the prime minister of India affirmed that a deeper and more comprehensive dialogue was highly desirable. To this end they agreed on the need to increase consultations between the two countries at all levels in order to keep each other informed of their respective view points and to determine through such consultations the contribution which India and France could make to peace and international cooperation. Therefore, the president and the prime minister have agreed to hold periodic consultations alternatively in France and India. These meetings will be arranged to suit mutual convenience.

They stressed the importance of democratic values which the peoples of both countries cherish. They believe that these values should find expression in the relations between nations and particularly in the scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of all countries and the right of all nations to determine their own destiny. This respect constitutes the very basis of peace and security among nations. Any other path can only lead to the aggravation of tensions and all the consequences which may follow.

The president of the Republic of France and the prime minister of India reviewed the international situation in the light of the developments which have occurred in the past year in different regions of the world, in particular, Asia. Concerned with these tensions they have deemed it necessary to adopt the solemn declaration which they have signed in New Delhi on January 27, 1980. The president of the Republic of France and the prime minister of India reaffirmed that in west Asia only an overall settlement of the conflict with the participation of all interested parties is capable of establishing a just and lasting peace. This settlement implies the withdrawal of Israel from occupied territories, the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and in particular their right to a homeland, and the right of all the countries of the region to live in peace with secure, recognised and guaranteed borders. These principles which form an indissoluble entity apply to all interested parties including the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

The situation in Africa was carefully examined, the president of the Republic of France and the prime minister of India reaffirmed their abhorrence of the system of racial discrimination including apartheid and reiterated their adherence to the principle of self-determination of non-self-governing territories. In this respect they noted with interest and hope the evolution initiated in Rhodesia-Zimbabwe. Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing recalled the main outline of France's African policy and underlined the importance which is attached to a close and continuing consultation with the governments of Africa as witnessed by the Franco-African conference. The Indian side took note of this useful exposition with interest.

Concerned by the intensification of the arms race in all its aspects, notably that of the most heavily armed powers, the president of the Republic of France and the prime minister of India confirmed their determination to pursue efforts to bring about effective and verifiable measures for disarmament. They consider that a realistic approach to disarmament must be founded on the recognition of the right of all countries to security as well as of regional conditions. They believe that the task of disarmament cannot remain the prerogative of some powers alone. They expressed satisfaction at the cooperation between the delegations of their two countries in the new bodies created in Geneva and New York following the debates of the 10th special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament and agreed to pursue it. They expressed the hope that real progress would be achieved at the disarmament committees and the disarmament commission of the United Nations.

The Indian side recalled with appreciation the French president's personal interest in promoting the North-South dialogue. The president of the Republic of France and the prime minister of India noted that the present state of the world economy calls for a new effort of cooperation on the part of developing countries as well as industrialised countries. This would underscore their interdependence and ensure their solidarity. Such a spirit and recognising that much remains to be done they stressed their common determination to work for the success of the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly which could set the stage for a new and fruitful round of North-South global negotiations.

Noting the UNIDO third [as received] currently in session in New Delhi they expressed the hope that the conclusions reached there would fulfill its objectives. The president of the Republic of France and the prime minister of India recorded with satisfaction the intensification of Indian-French economic relations in the past few years. This is notable in the increase of trade in the development of industrial and technological cooperation agreements between firms from the two countries and in the implementation of joint project in India.

With a view to furthering this positive trend they agreed to take appropriate measures so that the volume of trade would better reflect the economic importance of the two nations. In this spirit they reached agreement on the need to deepen economic cooperation in several sectors corresponding to the priorities of India's economic development where French industry with its technological capacities can make a sizable contribution.

They expressed satisfaction at the signing during the president's visit of the following protocol and memoranda:

1. Protocol on Indian-French industrial and commercial cooperation.
2. Memorandum of understanding on the aluminium complex in Orissa.
4. Indian-French protocol for cooperation in the field of agriculture and rural development.
5. Protocol in the field of petrochemicals, fertilizers, drugs and chemicals.
6. Protocol in the field of renewable energies.
7. Protocol in the field of ocean science and technology.

In addition the following sectors were given special attention: steel industry, telecommunications, audio visual techniques, electronics, automobile and truck industry.

The two sides decided to pursue with vigour and exploration of the acknowledged potential for joint collaboration in projects in third countries for the common benefit of all parties.

In order to implement the programme, Mr Giscard d'Estaing and Mrs Indira Gandhi noted that it would be appropriate to draw on the resources of the private sector particularly on technological and financial arrangements between firms as well as the facilities which the public sector could provide for project implementation. In this respect particular attention will be given to the possibility of promoting cooperation between small and medium scale enterprises of both countries.

In this spirit the president of the Republic of France, having recorded the interest shown by the Indian Government in the implementation of various projects and particularly the project for an aluminium plant in Orissa, indicated that the French Government would as an exception make available to India financial facilities (treasury loans and guaranteed commercial credits) for mutually agreed projects and import of commodities totalling one billion French francs, a part of which will constitute the first stage in France's participation in the Orissa project.

The president of the Republic of France and the prime minister of India stated that the development of cultural exchanges between the two countries with great and ancient civilizations such as India and France is appropriate and natural. They agreed that an Indian-French university institute of higher learning should be established. The two sides will hold further consultations to work out the details. They also noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in such areas as the teaching of languages and artistic events.

The president of the Republic of France and the prime minister of India displayed a special interest in the pursuit and development of scientific and technical cooperation between India and France. The agreement signed in July 1978 for such cooperation is contributing towards the further strengthening of links between the two scientific countries which have reached a high international level in fields such as applied mathematics and data processing, solid state physics, microelectronic biophysics and electrical engineering

They expressed satisfaction at the extension of this cooperation to new fields such as renewable energies and ocean science and technology. They agreed that this cooperation should be effectively integrated in the development of economic exchanges between France and India.

The president of the Republic of France expressed his deepest gratitude for the warm welcome which the people and the Government of India extended to him during his visit.

Giscard Departs

BK291310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Text] India and France have agreed to increase their mutual consultations to see how they can contribute to peace and international understanding. A joint communique issued at the end of French President Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit to New Delhi calls for scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of all countries and their rights to determine their own destiny.

The communique stresses that this respect is the very basis for peace and any other path can only lead to aggravating tension. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the proposed expansion of their economic cooperation for which seven agreements were signed yesterday. It has been agreed to set up an India-French university or an institute of higher learning for furthering the cultural relations between the two countries.

Earlier, speaking to newsmen at Delhi airport this morning before leaving for Bombay, French President Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing said he was satisfied with his talks with Indian leaders. After a 4-hour stopover he left Bombay this evening for home at the end of his 5-day visit to this country.

GANDHI REAFFIRMS OPPOSITION TO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

OW291830 Hong Kong AFP in English 1800 GMT 29 Jan 80 OW

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Jan (AFP)--Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi today reaffirmed India's opposition to any foreign interference or presence of foreign troops or bases. Mrs. Gandhi was talking at the press at the Delhi airport, while waiting to receive Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr. Bruno Kreisky, said that most other countries had a "double standard" in such matters.

"How many people deplored the invasion of Vietnam by China," she said in reply to a reporter who has asked whether India's friendship treaty with the Soviet Union was the reason why this country had "not condemned," the Soviet action in Afghanistan. She said "friendship has nothing to do with this. We have said we do not approve of any foreign interference or presence of foreign troops or foreign bases."

PRIME MINISTER WELCOMES AUSTRIA'S CHANCELLOR KREISKY

OW291831 Hong Kong AFP in English 1745 GMT 29 Jan 80 OW

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Jan (AFP)--Dr. Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of Austria, was given a warm welcome on his arrival here this evening on a five-day visit. Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who welcomed Dr. Kreisky at the airport, said she hoped he would find the visit "useful and enjoyable."

During his stay in New Delhi, the Austrian chancellor would hold talks with Mrs. Gandhi and other Indian leaders on bilateral cooperation and international situation.

Dr. Kreisky told the press at the airport that he would exchange views with Mrs. Gandhi on a "log of questions" and participate in the UNIDO conference now in progress here. Asked if he had any specific issues in mind, the Austrian leader said that there were many "particular subjects," both international and bilateral. Dr. Kreisky disclosed that he would be discussing economic cooperation because his country was starting a very intense economic exchange with countries in Asia. In reply to a question Dr. Kreisky said that as a social democrat he was very unhappy about the attitude of the developed countries towards the developing nations.

Dr. Kreisky will call on the president, Sanjiva Reddy tomorrow and have talks with Mrs. Gandhi on Thursday. He is scheduled to address the UNIDO and a press conference on the same day.

CARTER EMISSARY CLARK CLIFFORD ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI

BK300858 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The U.S. President, Mr Carter's special envoy, Mr Clark Clifford, arrived in New Delhi today for talks with the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, on the situation in the region.

According to agency reports, Mr Clifford will call on the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, this afternoon.

DELHI NOTES U.S. DELEGATION TO VISIT PAKISTAN

BK300455 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Jan 80 BK

[Text] A high-level American delegation is going to Pakistan later this week to discuss aid to that country in the wake of developments in Afghanistan.

The United States has offered \$400 million of military and economic aid to Pakistan. According to a White House spokesman, President Carter's national security adviser and the deputy secretary of state, Mr Warren Christopher, will be in Islamabad on Saturday. The assistant secretary for defense, Mr David McGiffert, will accompany them. He will stay on in Islamabad with the Pentagon delegation while the others go to Saudi Arabia.

COMMENTATOR ON DANGER OF U.S. ARMS SUPPLY TO PAKISTAN

BK280543 Deh11 Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 27 Jan 80 BK

["Spotlight" feature on U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan by P.R. Chari, director of the Institute of Defense Studies and Analysis]

[Text] Following Soviet action in Afghanistan, the United States has decided to sell Pakistan \$150 million arms package. The package includes armored personnel carriers, sidewinder air-to-air missiles, tow antitank missiles, 105-millimeter artillery, and unspecified bombs and ammunition. These items had been cleared earlier by the U.S. Congress for supply to Pakistan but their transfer had been delayed after the United States discovered that Pakistan was clandestinely establishing a uranium enrichment plant permitting it to proceed toward developing military nuclear capability.

President Carter has now directed the Defense Department to speed up deliveries of these approved items. In addition the U.S. Government has announced a further \$400 million aid package for Pakistan effective over the next 20 months. Of this amount \$200 million is earmarked for economic aid including supply of food and fertilizers and possibly providing budgetary support. The remaining \$200 million will be allocated to military aid. Details of what will be included in this military aid package is not known at present. It is however speculated that the military aid to be provided might include artillery, night vision devices, communications equipment, transport aircraft and helicopters. Domestic U.S. legislation relating to arms transfers forbids arms aid to countries proceeding toward acquiring nuclear weapons. [Words indistinct] amendments.

Consequently, the U.S. Government is seeking legislative authority to make an exception for Pakistan to extend it military aid. Quite clearly, U.S. nonproliferation commitments, apart from its human rights concern, have been subordinated to geopolitical compulsion and U.S. moves to stem the perceived Soviet thrust toward the Indian Ocean. The decision to supply arms to Pakistan must therefore be seen as part of other U.S. military moves in the region, namely its upgraded naval presence around the Gulf, its plans for setting up bases in Masira, Berbera and Mombasa, establishment of rapid deployment forces for intervention purposes and so on. These steps are of obvious concern to India. The quantum of U.S. arms supplies, presently committed to Pakistan, may not enhance its military capabilities very materially. Nor could it provide reassurance against the Soviet presence.

The United States is aware of these realities. It is consequently also encouraging its Western allies to assist Pakistan. China too has promised military and economic assistance to Pakistan which appear part of the concerted Sino-American strategy. The total military aid to be supplied by the United States, its allies and by China could therefore assume significant proportions. Besides triggering an arms race, these developments would impede the process of normalizing Indo-Pakistan relations. Surely, it would be an ironical consequence of deterioration of great power relations, following recent events in Afghanistan, if latent tensions in South Asia are thereby exacerbated.

General Zia's statements convey the impression that he is cognizant of these dangers. He has offered to settle Pakistan's differences with India peacefully and explore the possibility of negotiating a balanced reduction of forces. Pakistan has also been extremely cautious in accepting U.S. arms. It is likely that Pakistan is not adequately assured that it would continue to use U.S. arms and political support over a longer time frame, given Pakistan's past experiences with the United States in this regard. More likely, Pakistan might appreciate that U.S. military aid could aggravate its problems by alienating the Soviet Union now on its borders.

Should Pakistan be expected moreover to encourage rebel activity in Afghanistan in conjunction with American and Chinese efforts as the price for military aid, it could lead to Soviet encouragement of dissidents inside Pakistan. The possibility of a massive Soviet retaliation cannot also be discounted. The Soviet-Afghan military presence on Pakistan's northwestern borders would require a redeployment of Pakistan forces deployed on the Indo-Pakistan borders which must cause Pakistan understandable concern.

Clearly, these dilemmas have impelled General Zia to temporize and to lay down stringent conditions before Pakistan accepts U.S. military aid. Prominently, the conditions stipulated are that the United States would not interfere in Pakistan's nuclear program or its internal affairs or the manner in which arms supplies to it are utilized. Further, Pakistan has demanded a defense treaty with the United States as an earnest of American political commitment to the integrity of Pakistan. The United States is not prepared now to proceed beyond its 1959 mutual security pact obligations to Pakistan. This agreement envisages that the United States would take appropriate action in accordance with its constitution including the use of its armed forces to assist Pakistan against aggression. The security guarantee implicit in the 1959 mutual security pact does not apparently reassure Pakistan. It is equally apparent that General Zia is temporizing on committing Pakistan irrevocably to the Western bloc until he has explored other options available to insure Pakistan's security.

An obvious option would be to lean more heavily on China. But China cannot provide Pakistan any significant arms supplies considering China's limited technological capabilities in the sphere of conventional weaponry. Coordinating Pakistan's position with the Islamic bloc offers another option. It is dubious however if the Islamic countries could forge a united stand against Soviet entry into Afghanistan. Perceptions regarding the superpowers and their role in the international system diverge within the Islamic bloc. The radical Arab regimes, particularly, may not like any pro-American tilt by Pakistan.

General Zia's overtures to India therefore deserve greater attention considering Pakistan's narrowing options. It requires emphasis that India hopes the Soviet forces would withdraw from Afghanistan and Soviet entry into Afghanistan was indubitably occasioned by external interference. Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan is therefore linked with the cessation of rebel activities encouraged by and located in Pakistan.

The arming of Pakistan by the United States and other powers is not really addressed to these basic issues. India could explore the possibility therefore of a regional initiative to evolve a comprehensive solution to these problems. The task would not be easy and would require high statesmanship. But the efforts to seek a comprehensive solution--that is Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan and stoppage of rebel activities which occasioned the Soviet action--are both a challenge and an opportunity to Indian diplomacy.

IRANIAN, BELGIAN DELEGATES SPEAK AT UNIDO SESSION 28 JAN

HK290957 Delhi ISI DIPLOMATIC INFORMATION SERVICE in English 0838 GMT 29 Jan 80 HK

[Text] At the resumed plenary meeting of the UNIDO conference in New Delhi on January 28 Iran lashed out at developed countries saying that they were only interested in continuing their domination of Third World, reports AFR.

It would be immature to expect humanitarian consideration to guide rich nations in their relations with the Third World. Iran demanded a new set of rules and principles governing monetary relations.

Speaking for the European Economic Committee, the representative of Belgium said it would be unrealistic to expect market economy countries to accept the idea of industrial adaptations and adjustments on a worldwide scale as an obligation.

While the Group of 77 constitution [as received] developing countries made a specific proposal for the establishment of a North-South global fund, an approach paper by a group of countries of the industrialised world questioned the need for new institutions or funds for speedy industrialisation of the Third World.

AFP Report

BK291641 Hong Kong AFP in English 1616 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 29 Jan (AFP)--The developing countries today demanded supplementary actions to achieve the Lima target of their sharing 25 per cent of the world's industrial output.

They wanted the conference to strongly emphasise in a "New Delhi declaration" the responsibility of the advanced countries to fully contribute financially and technologically to these target-oriented efforts.

Ahmed Ghezal of Tunisia, who is chairman of the Group of 77, however, said that the initial response to their proposals from the other side had left much to be desired. He indicated that the three main groups at the conference, including the socialist states, would initiate a dialogue this weekend towards narrowing down the differences.

"It is too early to talk about negotiations," Mr. Ghezal told a press conference in reply to a question.

Meanwhile, members of the Group of 77 were said to have agreed among themselves on several proposals to promote self-reliance through mutual cooperation. Some of the proposals related to greater financial flows among them, priority to Third World technological cooperation and establishment of multinational enterprises in energy and energy-related capital equipment.

Pakistani, Kenyan, Bulgarian Speeches

BK291813 Hong Kong AFP in English 1022 GMT 29 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Jan (AFP)--Pakistan today expressed the hope that the collective desire of the world community would reverse the "ominous trends" that had recently emerged in the region.

Abdul Sattar, Pakistani representative at the current UNIDO conference here, also spoke of the "peaceful" nuclear programmes of developing countries being thwarted by unspecified quarters through discriminatory and restrictive policies.

In an apparent reference to the Afghan situation, Mr. Sattar, who is ambassador in New Delhi, said, without naming the USSR or Afghanistan, that "In Ur region the situation has qualitatively deteriorated following the recent military intervention." He prefaced his remarks by mentioning that peace and security was essential for economic development.

Speaking at the plenary session, Mr. Sattar endorsed a similar reference made last week by the Chinese representative emphasizing that political and economic relations must be based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence. Referring to the proposed establishment of a new world economic order, Mr. Sattar said Pakistan had adopted a very liberal policy towards foreign capital investment. It provided for full repatriation of capital and profits and guaranteed against expropriation. Pakistan believed that "foreign private investment can play a dynamic role" in its development.

Kenyan Industry Minister E.T. Mwamungo said that the developed countries were not cooperating in the industrial development of the Third World. He noted that "despite recommendations and commitments at various fora, most developed states have not shown the political will necessary for the successful conclusion of negotiations leading to an equitable and fundamental restructuring of the international economic system as envisaged in the new international economic order."

Christo Petkov, permanent secretary of Bulgaria's commission for cooperation, said that the capitalist developed countries had made worse the existing inequalities in the world economic set up by their policies, particularly protectionist measures. He said Bulgaria was opposed to the socialist states being bracketed together with the capitalist countries in the North-South dialogue.

PAPER ON IMPACT OF U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

BK290639 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 24 Jan 80 BK

[Editorial "Towards the Brink"]

[Text] When Mr Brezhnev, in his angry reaction to American sanctions, accused the U.S. of being "an absolutely unreliable partner in inter-state ties... capable at any moment of violating its international obligations", he was perhaps not conscious of how ironic his words would sound to Afghans and other hapless people who put trust in superpowers. Economic sanctions in any case are far less culpable in international relations than marching of the troops of one country into another on the excuse of enforced invitations. Sanctions break no bones, nor can they greatly incommode a mighty country like the Soviet Union. Even the puny Rhodesia of Ian Smith could not be brought to its knees by economic sanctions alone although these were imposed by the United Nations.

In the present case the action is confined to the United States and a few of its allies. The stopping of contracted grain exports will create some problems but they can be eased by adjustments within the Soviet bloc and by imports from alternative sources. Argentina and Brazil have refused to commit themselves to going along with the U.S. boycott. Even the West European countries have reservations. The curb on sophisticated technology will affect, if at all, only long-term Soviet planning but even there the Russians may find alternative sources in France or West Germany or rely on their own expertise. Gold prices being what they are, their formidable stock of the precious metal will help the Soviets to get round the American embargo.

The significance of the sanctions, however, cannot be belittled in the wider context of the breakdown of detente and return of the cold war with a vengeance. The U.S. announcement is a belligerent gesture short of military action. In fact, after the Berlin blockade and the Cuban missiles confrontation the two superpowers have never been so close to a showdown. Mr Carter knows very well that this step will not make Moscow budge from Afghanistan sooner than suits its interests. Evidently what is meant is a warning to the Soviet Government not to go in for fresh adventures in Iran, Pakistan or Yugoslavia. Both sides are moving towards the brink.

GANDHI SAYS MOYNIHAN NOT INVOLVED IN TOPPLING KERALA MINISTRY

BK281603 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpts] The debate on the president's address in both houses of parliament today highlighted economic problems facing the country and the urgency for immediate steps to tackle them.

Speaking amidst interruption from the Congress-I benches, Mr Samar Mukherjee, CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist], wanted fundamental changes in the existing economic system. Referring to the alleged attempts at toppling state governments, Mr Mukherjee said the former American ambassador, Mr Moynihan, had revealed the use of American money for toppling the Kerala ministry in 1969.

The prime minister, Mrs Gandhi promptly intervened to deny the charge and said Mr Moynihan himself had failed to substantiate it.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE EFFORTS TO SETTLE BORDER DISPUTE

BK301116 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Jan 80 BK

[Text] India will continue its efforts for an amicable settlement with Bangladesh over the border clashes in the Belonia subdivision of south Tripura. This was stated by the union home minister, Mr Zail Singh, in the lower house of parliament today. He said he was not aware whether the matter came up for discussion when the Bangladesh president, Mr Ziaur Rahman, had talks with the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, in New Delhi recently. The Bangladesh president was in the capital to address the UNIDO conference.

GOVERNMENT TO BACK LAW AND ORDER MOVES IN NORTHEAST

BK251004 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The center will extend full support to the governments of the northeastern region in maintaining law and order and in other tasks facing them. This was stated by the union minister of state for home affairs, Mr P. Venkatasubbiah, in the Rajya Sabha today. He was replying to a calling-attention motion by Mr (Dinesh Goswami), Independent, and others on the deteriorating law and order situation in the region with particular reference to the agitation in Assam.

Intervening in the discussion, the home minister, Mr Zail Singh, informed the house that checkpoints on the borders of the region have been doubled and will be ~~further~~ strengthened if need arises. He assured the house that the government will try to solve the problems amicably.

Gandhi Statement

BK251323 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, has said that though the situation in Assam is very serious it can not be considered as insoluble. She was intervening in a debate on the calling attention motion on the deteriorating law and order situation in the northeastern region in the Rajya Sabha today. Mrs Gandhi said she is ready to meet anyone in this connection and suggested a meeting of the opposition leaders in the state over the issue.

Earlier, in a written statement, the minister of state for home affairs, Mr P. Venkatasubbiah, told the house that the center will extend full support to the governments of the northeastern region in maintaining law and order.

Janata Suggestion

BK251324 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Janata Party leaders, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Mr Ravindra Varma, have said that the issue of foreign nationals in Assam is a national problem. They told newsmen in Gah Gauhati that the names of foreign nationals must be deleted from the electoral rolls after scrutiny.

PAKISTAN

PEACOCK CARRYING INDIAN GOOD WILL MESSAGE TO COUNTRY

OW291331 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Mr Peacock, has been asked to take a good will message from India to Pakistan on the eve of the reopening of talks between New Delhi and Islamabad. The Indian prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, made the request to Mr Peacock during talks on Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The foreign minister is visiting India and Pakistan and the five ASEAN countries to discuss the Soviet action. The discussions between India and Pakistan begin in Islamabad next Monday.

Before leaving New Delhi for Peshawar on the Pakistan border Mr Peacock said Mrs Gandhi asked him to say in Pakistan that India was entering the discussions in good faith. He described his talks with the Indian leader as extremely valuable and said he was encouraged by talk of a dialog with Pakistan.

The foreign minister meets President Ziaul Haq in Islamabad tomorrow.

Talks with Shahi

BK301120 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 30 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Australian foreign minister, Mr Andrew Peacock, had talks with the adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, soon after his arrival in Islamabad from Peshawar this morning. He is to call on the president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, this afternoon.

Earlier, on his arrival he told newsmen at the airport that his talks with the Pakistani leaders will cover Australia's economic aid to Pakistan. He said his current tour was intended to have a thorough exchange of views with the Pakistani and other Asian leaders on the situation created by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The Australian foreign minister said the best way was to draw up emergency as well as long plans to meet the present day situation. This, he added, should be done with a coordinated effort of the regional friends and not be confined only to the United States.

KARACHI REPORTS ON UPCOMING U.S. DELEGATION VISIT

BK300459 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 30 Jan 80 BK

[Text] A White House spokesman said in Washington yesterday that a high-level U.S. delegation led by the presidential national security adviser, Mr Brzezinski, will arrive in Pakistan next Saturday. The spokesman said the trip is aimed at strengthening U.S. ties with Pakistan. Mr Brzezinski will be accompanied by the U.S. deputy secretary of state, Mr Warren Christopher, and the assistant to the secretary of defense, Mr David McGiffert.

The spokesman reiterated that the United States is ready to make an important contribution toward international aid to Pakistan and hoped that other nations would contribute assistance to it also. Later, the delegation goes to Riyadh.

Shahi Comments

BK300838 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 30 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi has said talks on the U.S. role in Pakistan's security will be held during the coming visit of the U.S. president's national security adviser, Mr Brzezinski. He stated this while talking to newsmen at Islamabad airport where he had gone to receive the Australian foreign minister, who arrived in Islamabad from Peshawar this morning. Mr Agha Shahi said it is Mr Brzezinski's job to explain what the U.S. role will be in the light of Pakistan's anxiety. He said we have raised some questions on the application of the 1959 mutual security pact under emergency situations. He said he is awaiting clarifications on this subject as it has great importance for us.

On military aid, he said we would like to know what and how much significance the United States attaches to the present danger and the part it will play in containing it. We also would like to know how Pakistan's security and defense in the region can be strengthened in the light of the present relations between the Soviet Union and India. On expanding NATO to include Pakistan, he said Pakistan is not in favor of this as it would affect our relations with the Islamic world, China and Iran at a time when such relations are of the highest importance for Pakistan. He added that our relations with the United States should be based on equality.

IRANIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS ON HAQ

BK300703 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 30 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The deputy foreign minister of Iran, Dr Kamal Kharrazi, called on the president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, in Rawalpindi yesterday evening.

OFFICIAL REASSURES THAT GOVERNMENT SEEKS SOCIAL JUSTICE

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 17 Jan 80 p 8 WA

[Unattributed report headline: "Vital Projects To Get Priority: Abbasi"]

[Excerpts] Sukkur--Jan 16--Sind Governor Lt-Gen S.M. Abbasi said here today that the strategy of his government was to first complete the projects which were of greater importance for the common people and necessary for their prosperity.

The governor was replying to an address of welcome presented to him this morning by Mr Islamuddin Shaikh, chairman of the Municipal Committee, Sukkur, at a civic reception arranged by the Municipal Committee at the Johar Park. Prominent businessmen, lawyers, doctors, and prominent citizens also attended the reception, besides the local councillors.

Gen. Abbasi agreed that the present martial law government was not a representative government, but assured his audience that it was trying to ensure social justice without partiality, without any politics and without any partisanship. "We ensure that the public tax which is a sacred trust must be spent on the welfare of the people" he asserted.

He stressed the need for equitable progress and prosperity of the urban and rural areas. For this he sought the cooperation of local councillors who were elected representatives of the people.

MUSLIM LEADER URGES SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REBELS

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 17 Jan 80 p 3 WA

[Unattributed report headline: "Asad Madni Urges Help to Afghan Mujahideen"]

[Text] Lahore, Jan 16--The amir of the Jamiat Ulema-i-Hind, Maulana Mohammad Asad Madni, has said that the Afghan mojaheden should be extended every possible support as they were fighting for the supremacy of Islam and the sovereignty of their country.

Talking to PPI here yesterday he said that the Indian Muslims had a very close relationship with the people of Afghanistan spread over centuries.

Maulana Asad Madni said Afghanistan had been the "centre" of Indian militant Muslims who fought against the British imperialism in the subcontinent.

He mentioned that the Afghan Muslims had supported the cause of the Indian Muslims when they launched the "Reshmi Roomal" movement in the British India against the imperialistic power.

Faith in Islam

Maulana Asad Madni said the people of Afghanistan had unflinching faith in Islam and were staunch Muslims.

Replying to a question, he said nobody could guarantee prevention of communal riots in India but hoped the government would safeguard the interests of Muslims in India.

He was of the view that the Rashtria Sayvak Sangh (RSS) a component of the "Janata government" was responsible for communal strife in India.--PPI

EDITORIAL SLAMS U.S. ACTION IN SOVIET INVASION CRISIS

Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 7 Jan 80 p 5 WA

[Editorial: "Latest U.S. Declaration"]

[Text] The most recent statement by the American national security advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, that the United States was prepared to stand by its defence commitments with respect to Pakistan, would hardly convince the most naive. He referred to the 25-year defence pact, date unknown. If such an agreement was a part of the late-lamented SEATO and CENTO Pacts, they are no longer valid. Pakistan quit them one after the other some time ago. If, however, there are other pacts, the public knows little about them. The million-dollar question, however, is that we have not yet come to the bridges about the crossing of which Mr. Brzezinski is talking. The most pertinent of questions today is not the defence of Pakistan but the rape of Afghanistan which is now in progress. So far as the problem of Pakistan's defence is concerned, firstly its being concerned, firstly its being within striking distance has always been there and secondly if a physical overrunning is being considered, its question is yet to arise. Defensive walls cannot be built by laconic statements issued in capitals on the other side of the globe. They have to be physical, consisting of sophisticated armaments and ammunition. Once upon a time when Pakistan's integrity was not simply threatened but actually assaulted, American commitments were merrily sailing across the Malacca Straits and up the Bay of Bengal and they continued to sail until all was over--bar the shouting. Said an American President later on that he did help a lot in picking up the pieces which were left--pieces which could have been picked up by ourselves without American help. If at all, U.S. commitments could not have been to join the wailing after the body had been carried away and buried, but to save their being a body at all.

To be sure, America does not have any defensive arrangements with Afghanistan. Yet it is a question of upsetting the power-balance in a sensitive area; it is also a question of morality. It is now more than clear that the Soviet Union has physically invaded that little country, with no less than 30,000 of its troops equipped with the most modern sophisticated weapons. We would not talk of the Muslim blood that must be flowing there like the Oxus itself, but that in the aftermath, other areas, like Pakistan would also be within striking distance of the human resources. Once again we find that the United States is rushing to the troubled zone with the atomic aircraft-carrier, Forrestal, at a snail's speed from southern France. We are sure the Forrestal would arrive to assist the Afghans to pick up the pieces, after the damage has been done. The Americans seem to be mighty adept at that. Their moral righteousness certainly demands it.

Returning to Pakistan, yet another statement has made it known to the world that America is rushing arms to this country. Very interesting, indeed, for the very next day a Foreign Office big-wig summoned the U.S. Ambassador to Islamabad to demand from him a clarification as to what kind of armaments were being shunted over without the Pakistan Government knowing anything about them! Weapons have to be sent and received of a type and nature which could be used by our forces. They couldn't be of any use if no one here knows what to do with them, unless, of course they are accompanied by those who do. That certainly would be tantamount to an invasion, a breach of sovereignty of a nation, in the name of friendship and defence. Nothing can come out by shooting such statements by Mr. Brzezinski from Washington, unless they are aimed at creating bad blood between Pakistan and the Soviet Union. As an independent and sovereign nation, we certainly resent Moscow's invasion of a neighbourly and a Muslim country; but we certainly do not have bad relations with them, the Russians. They may not be bursting with any great love for us at the moment, but they are not our enemies--yet. It would be bad medicine for us to start a bit of swashbuckling via distant Washington. We may also remember that while we may or may not have 25-year defence pacts with the United States, India does have one with Moscow, and to Mr. Brzezinski unsolicited statement India was not slow in reacting. Washington seems to be too prone to push us with the greatest ease between two millstones. The taste of the cake lies in eating it. If in place of Mr. Brzezinski making statements, some positive action has been taken, it would be slightly different. The movements of the Forrestal is none of that sort, though it does pose a threat to Muslim Middle East, and seems part of a deeper game.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GRANT TO BANGLADESH--Japan is to give Bangladesh a grant of 2.6 million U.S. dollars during the current year under the two separate exchange of notes signed in Dacca on 23 January. Bangladesh will get about 2.5 million dollars for procurement of diesel engines, equipment for making fishing nets and other materials for mechanized fishing. The second exchange of note deals with a grant of about 160,000 dollars for procurement of audiovisual and stage equipment for Bangladesh fine art academy. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 23 Jan 80 BK]

OPEC LOAN TO PAKISTAN--Pakistan has signed an agreement with the OPEC special fund in Vienna for a loan of \$10.2 million. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Jan 80 BK]

FRG AID TO AFGHAN REFUGEES--The FRG is to dispatch its first batch of aid to the Afghan refugees at the end of January. This will consist mostly of foodstuffs. The FRG has already allotted an amount of 140 million marks for the Afghan refugees. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 19 Jan 80 BK]